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WASHINGTON.

The Reports of the Judiciary Committee on Impeachment.

Gen. Grant's Letter on the Removal of Secretary Stanton.

Retrenchment Resolutions in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

THE IMPEACHMENT REPORT.

The impeachment reports have been the chief topic of discussion to-day in Congressional circles, as well as outside. The fact that as yet but brief abstracts of them have been made public, prevents a full expression of opinion upon their respective merits. It can be justly said, however, that the majority report does not produce that profound impression which was expected by the friends of impeachment. It is couched, to such a great degree, in the language and temper of the partisan that it loses weight with dispassionate thinkers. The testimony is also producing much disappointment. Judged by the ordinary rules of evidence there is a fearful lack of facts proven wherewith to sustain the charges. Many members have reserved their opinions until they could examine the evidence, but if they are to rely on that for facts in favor of impeachment they will have a poor resource. Judge WILSON'S minority report is highly complimented for its calm, judicial reasoning and its courageous tone. Its publication in full is anxiously looked for. On the whole, it can be safely set down that all expectations of a furor for impeachment, as a consequence of a majority report in its favor, are greatly disappointed. There is no intelligence of any changes in the status of members, and the feeling seems to be very much what it was before, with impeachment losing ground rather than gaining, because of the weak character of the testimony. There is every prospect that the case will grow weaker every day.

GEN. GRANT'S CORRESPONDENCE.

The famous letter of Gen. GRANT on the removal of Secretary STANTON, as well as all the correspondence on the removal of Gens. SHERIDAN and SICKLES, will soon be made public. Mr. BLAINE, to-day, introduced a comprehensive resolution calling upon the General of the armies for all his correspondence, and much more. The usual form is, to call upon the President for such information, but as he regards certain portions of the correspondence as marked "private," the House thought application had better be made at headquarters.

RETRENCHMENT RESOLUTIONS.

Another batch of retrenchment and economical resolutions were introduced in the House to day, and most of them were put through. Some of these embody propositions of the "save at the spiggot and lose at the bung-hole" character. There is a healthy feeling in the House against extravagant or lavish expenditures; but, to prevent the sapping of the revenues, it will require that the same degree of vigor be exercised with regard to the big steals that get into the Appropriation Bills, as is exhibited toward the claims of the employes of the two Houses.

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE SENATE.

The Senate's session to-day was brief and without event. A short Executive session was held and the nomination for Commissioner of Agriculture was briefly considered. It was decided, however, that no action in secret session should be taken until the regular December meeting. The nomination of Mr. GREELEY as Minister to Austria, which went over at last session by the objection of Senator TIPTON, of Nebraska, was not alluded to.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

There will be superabundant attempts at tinkering the currency in the House the present session. A dozen propositions have already been referred to the Banking Committee, most of which contemplate the withdrawal of the National Bank circulation, and the substitution of greenbacks. The opposition to the banks seems to have gathered strength since last Winter, as was evinced to-day on the vote on Mr. ROSS' resolution, instructing the Committee to report a bill withdrawing the bank circulation, a motion to lay it on the table receiving but 51 votes against 101. The resolution did not pass, but was referred.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Ways and Means, under its new organization, held a meeting to-day, but nothing was done save an interchange of friendly feeling on the part of the members.

The new Military Committee will hold a session to-morrow. The Clerks of both the old Committees will be retained.

DETECTIVE BAKER RELEASED FROM ARREST.

The House to-day, on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, ordered Detective BAKER to be released from arrest on his payment of costs. The Senate at the same time ordered the arrest and confinement, for contempt, of EDWIN F. DUNBAR, at the instance of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, for refusing to answer certain questions.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

The House Special Committee on Frauds in the Pay Department will hold a meeting to-morrow. It is ascertained that the evidence taken shows that money has been paid in large sums by claim agents and others for the purpose of having their cases taken up and disposed of irregularly or preferred in settlement. Several of the most prominent agents in New-York have been summoned and will be examined to-morrow.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

SPECIMEN OF INTERNATIONAL COIN.

A specimen medal of the proposed international coin of twenty-five francs, recently struck by the Government of France, was presented this morning to the President through Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, delegate of the United States to the International Monetary Conference, and who has just returned from Paris. The new coin is twenty-four millimetres in diameter, very slightly exceeding that of the present half eagle of the United States and the sovereign of Great Britain. It bears on its obverse the conjoint inscription "five dollars, twenty-five francs," and is a type of the proposed monetary union of the three nations. If adopted by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, this international coin bearing the denominations and emblems of the respective nations, will circulate side by side in perfect equality, and without impediment throughout the world. The official report of Mr. RUGGLES, fully embodying the facts needed for the careful consideration of the subject will probably be sent to Congress during the coming week.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

The land agent of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad has filed with the Commissioner of the General Land Office a map showing the line of road, commencing at the town of Hopefield, on the Mississippi River, and running through the counties of Crittenden, St. Francis, Monroe, Prairie and Pulaski, to the City of Little Rock, with six and fifteen mile limits laid down under the original act of Feb. 9, 1853, and also the additional five mile limits as provided for by the second section of the reviving act, approved July 28, 1866.

CHOLERA AT HAVANA.

Our Vice-Consul-General at Havana, under date of Nov. 19, reports that the number of cases of cholera is decreasing very considerably, and the weather is very fine.

THE SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The executive session of the Senate to-day was to consider the question of taking up the Dominions laid over at the last session—that of Col. CAPRON for Commissioner of Agriculture, and others. Some of the Senators desiring to obtain further information in regard to some of the nominations, no action was taken.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

THE LAW AND THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE.

Report of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa, Concurred in by Mr. Woodbridge.

We dissent from the conclusions arrived at by a majority of the Committee, and ask leave to present a minority report.

On the 3d day of June, 1867, it was declared by a solemn vote in the Committee that from the testimony then before them, it did not appear that the President of the United States was guilty of such high crimes and misdemeanors as called for an exercise of the impeaching power of this House. The vote stood yeas five, nays four. On the 21st inst. this action of the Committee was reversed, and a vote of five to four declared in favor of recommending to the House an impeachment of the President. Forty-eight hours have not yet elapsed since we were informed of the character of the report which represents this changed attitude of the Committee. The recentness of this event compels a general treatment of some features of the case as it is presented by the majority which otherwise would have been treated of more in detail.

The report of the majority resolves all presumptions against the President, closes the door against all doubts, affirms facts as established by the testimony in support of which there is not a particle of evidence before us which would be received by any Court in the land. We dissent from all of this, and from the temper and spirit of the report. The cool and unbiased judgment of the future, when the excitements in the midst of which we live shall have passed away, will not fail to discover that the political bitterness of the present times has, in no inconsiderable degree, given tone to the document which we decline to approve.

In senting as we do from the report of the Committee, both as to the law of the case and the conclusions drawn from the facts developed by the testimony, a due respect for the body which imposed on us the high and transcendentally important duty involved in an investigation of the charges preferred against the President, impels us to present at length our views of the subject which has been committed to us by a most solemn vote of the House of Representatives. In approaching this duty we feel that the spirit of the partisan should be laid aside, and that the interests of the Republic, as they are measured by its Constitution and laws, alone should guide us. And we most deeply regret that, in this regard, we cannot approve the report of our colleagues who constitute a majority of the Committee. While we would not charge them with a design to act the part of partisans in this grave proceeding, we nevertheless feel pained by the tone, temper and spirit of their report. But regrets will not answer the demands of the present grave and commanding occasion; and we therefore respond to them by presenting to the House the results of a careful, deliberate, and, as we hope, a conscientious investigation of the case before us.

WHAT THE CONSTITUTION SAYS.

The Constitution of the United States declares that "the House of Representatives * * * shall have the sole power of impeachment." What is the nature and extent of this power? Is it as boundless as it is exclusive? Having the sole power to impeach, may the House of Representatives lawfully exercise it whenever and for whatever a majority of the body may determine? Is it a lawless power, controlled by no rules, guided by no reason, and made active only by the likes or dislikes of those to whom it is intrusted? Have civil officers of the United States nothing to insure them against an exercise of this power, except an adjustment of their opinions and official conduct to the standard set up by the dominant party in the House of Representatives? Happily for the nation this power is not without its constitutional boundaries, and is not above the law. When we examine the Constitution to ascertain in what cases the power of impeachment may be exercised—for what acts civil officers may be impeached—we are informed that "the President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office, on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors." (Art. 11, sec. 2.)

In these cases only can the power of impeachment be lawfully used. It would seem to be difficult to mistake the import of this plain provision of the fundamental law of the land; and yet it is not free from conflicting interpretations.

The fact that the framers of the Constitution selected by name two indictable crimes as causes of impeachment, would seem to go far toward establishing as the true construction of the terms "high crimes and misdemeanors," that all other offences for which impeachment will lie must also be indictable. Having fettered the House of Representatives by naming two well defined crimes of the highest grade, it is not to be presumed that the same hands which did it clothed the House with the right to ramble through all grades of crimes and misdemeanors, all instances of improper official conduct and improprieties of official life, grave and unimportant, harmful and harmless alike. It is unreasonable to say that the men who framed our Constitution, after undertaking to place a limitation on the power of impeachment, ended their effort by throwing away all restraints upon its exercise, and placing it entirely within the keeping of those upon whom it was intended to confer only a limited power. There is something more stable than the whims, caprices and passions of a majority, established as a restraint upon this power by the Constitution. The House of Representatives may impeach a civil officer, but it must be done according to law. It must be for some offence known to the law, and not created by the fancy of the members of the House. As was very pertinently remarked by HOPKINSON on the trial of CHASE, "the power of impeachment is with the House of Representatives, but only for impeachable offences. They are to proceed against the offence, but not to *create* the offence, and make any act criminal and impeachable at their will and pleasure. What is an offense is a question to be decided by the Constitution and the law, not by the opinion of a single branch of the Legislature; and when the offence thus described by the Constitution or the law has been committed, then, and not until then, has the House of Representatives power to impeach the offender."

A civil officer may be impeached for a high crime. What is a crime? It is such a violation of some known law as will render the offender liable to be prosecuted and punished. "Though all willful violations of rights come under the generic name of wrongs, only certain of those made penal are called crimes." (Ency. Brit. vol. xiii, 275.) The offence must be a violation of the law of the sovereignty which seeks to punish the offender; for no act is a crime in any sovereignty except such as is made so by its own law. In England no act is a crime save such as is so declared either by the written or unwritten law of the Kingdom; and therefore, only crimes of the law of England are indictable in England. Crimes are defined and punished by law—by the law of the sovereignty against which the crime is committed—and nothing is a crime which is not thus thus defined and punished. "Municipal law (which among its multiplicity of offices defines and pupishes crimes) is a rule of action prescribed by the supreme power in a State, commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong." (1 Blackstone, 44.) Nothing is a crime which is not such a breach of this command or prohibition as carries with it a prescribed penalty. Hence BLACKSTONE said: "All laws should be therefore made to commence *in futuro*." The citizen must be notified of what acts are crimes, and he cannot be lawfully punished for any others. The reasonableness of this rule was appreciated, and its inforcement provided for by the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States when they placed in that instrument the declaration that "no * * * *expost facto* law shall be passed." No act which was not a crime at the time of its commission can be made so by subsequent legislation or judicial action; and this doctrine is as binding on the House of Representatives when exercising its power of impeachment, as when employed in ordinary legislation.

All that has been said herein concerning the term "crimes" may be applied with equal force to the term "misdemeanors," as used in the Constitution. The latter term in no wise extends the jurisdiction of the House of Representatives beyond the range of indictable offences. Indeed the terms "crime" and "misdemeanor" are, in their general sense, synonimous—both being such violations of law as expose the persons committing them to some prescribed punishment; and, although it cannot be claimed that all crimes are misdemeanors, it may be properly said that all misdemeanors are crimes. BLACKSTONE, in his Commentaries, states it thus: "In common usage, the word crimes is made use of to denote such offences as are of a more atrocious dye; while small faults and omissions of less consequence are comprised under the gentle name of misdemeanors only." HALE, in his Pleas of the Crown, states the doctrine in this wise: "Temporal crimes, which are offences against the laws of this realm, whether the common law or acts of Parliament, are divided into two general ranks or distributions in respect to the punishments that are by law appointed for them, or in respect to their nature or degree; and thus they may be divided into capital offences, or offences only criminal, or rather, and more properly, into felonies and misdemeanors. And the same distribution is to be made touching misdemeanors, namely: They are such as are so by the common law, or such as are specially made punishable as misdemeanors by acts of Parliament."

Thus it appears that the terms crime and misdemeanors merely indicate the different degrees of offences against law—crime marking the felons' degree, misdemeanor denoting "all offences inferior to felony." Both indicate indictable offences. They are terms of well-established legal signification. There is nothing uncertain about them. The framers of the Constitution used these terms as terms of art, and we have no authority for expanding them beyond their true technical limits.

An examination of the several provisions of the Constitution which have any bearing upon this subject will strengthen the position hereinbefore assumed. Section 3, article 1, reads thus: "The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief-Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present." When the Senate is organized under this section of the Constitution as a High Court of Impeachment, it is simply a Court of special criminal jurisdiction—nothing more, nothing less. It is bound by the rules which bind other Courts. It is as much restrained by law as any other Criminal Court. It is not a tribunal above the law, and without rule to guide it. If it were, it might well be addressed in the language of BURKE, in one of his speeches in the Hastings case, when he said:

"This high Court * * * this highest Court of criminal jurisdiction, exercised upon the requisition of the House of Commons, if left without a rule, would be as lawless as the wild savage and as unprincipled as the prisoner that stands at your bar."—(Burke's Works, vol. VIII, p. 8.)

No man would be safe before such a Court—a Court that could make the crime, determine its mode of proof, pronounce and execute judgment without restraint from the constitution or laws of the land. No such irresponsible engine of wrong and oppression has been created by the Constitution. The British Constitution allows no such unrestricted power to the House of Lords. "An impeachment before the Lords by the Commons in Great Britain, in Parliament, is a prosecution of the *already known and established law*, and has been frequently put in practice, being a presentment to the most high and supreme Court of criminal jurisdiction by the most solemn grand inquest of the whole kingdom, (4 Blackstone, 259.) And when this most high and supreme Court of criminal jurisdiction is assembled for the trial of a person impeached for a violation of the "already known and established law," it must proceed according to the known and established law; for although "the trial must retain its external ceremony, it differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior Courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments prevail." (Woodson, Vol. 2, 611.) A doctrine which would assert for the Senate of the United States greater and more despotic power in cases of impeachment than is possessed by the House of Lords will never be accepted by the American people.

If the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, is not to be bound by the laws which bind other Courts, why require the Senators to be put on oath or affirmation? If this Court may declare anything a high crime or misdemeanor which may be presented as such by the House of Representatives, and pronounce judgment against a civil officer thereon, why swear the members of the Court at all? The oath is not a solemn mockery. It is prescribed for some good purpose. What is it? The form of oath adopted by the Senate in CHASE'S case, affords a very satisfactory answer, and it is, therefore, here quoted, as follows:

"You solemnly swear or affirm, that in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of ——, you will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws of the United States." (Chase's trial, vol. 1, p. 12.)

This oath is very comprehensive. It covers the charge, the evidence, and all the rules thereof, the decisions upon all questions arising during the progress of the trial, and the final judgment. In all these several respects the members of the Court are to be guided by the Constitution and laws of the United States. They can try upon no charges other than treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors, and the offence charged must be known to the Constitution or to the laws of the United States. The rules of evidence under and in pursuance of which crimes may be proved upon indictment in the Courts of the United States, are to be observed. The judgment "shall not extend further than a removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States." The office of the oath is to insure a strict observance of these requirements of the Constitution and the laws. This seems clear without further reference to the provisions of the Constitution, but it is proper that we should look at all of its clauses bearing upon the question under discussion.

The Constitution having created a Court for the trial of impeachments, prescribed its jurisdiction and placed a limitation on its powers to pronounce judgment, then declares that "the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, tried, judgment and punishment according to law." It would seem difficult, indeed, to misunderstand this language. A civil officer convicted on impeachment is, notwithstanding such conviction, still liable to a prosecution for the same offence in the Courts of ordinary criminal jurisdiction. How can this be if his offence be not an indictable crime? The Court of Impeachment cannot apply the usual statutory punishments. It cannot go beyond removal from and disqualification to hold office under the United States. The enforcement of other penalties for the same criminal conduct is left to the Criminal Courts of the country after conviction upon indictment. Is not this substantially a constitutional direction to the Court of Impeachment not to convict a civil officer of any crime or misdemeanor for which an indictment will not lie? This view of the question was very forcibly stated by Mr. MARTIN in his argument in CHASE'S case in these words:

"The very clause in the Constitution, of itself, shows that it was intended the person impeached and removed from office might still be indicted and punished for the *same* offence, else the provision would have been not only nugatory, but a reflection on the enlightened body who framed the Constitution, since no person ever could have dreamed that a conviction on impeachment, and a removal from office in consequence, for *one offence*, could prevent the same person from being indicted and punished for *another* and *different offence*." (Chase's Trial, Vol. 2, p. 137.)

How can the force of this argument be avoided? Wherein does it lack the support of sound reason and good sense? But it does not rest merely upon the clauses of the Constitution above quoted; others, yet to be noticed, give it much additional strength, and these will now be examined.

The section of the Constitution securing the trial by jury reads as follows:

"The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury." (Section 2, Article 3.)

Can it be successfully claimed that the word "crimes," as here used, is less comprehensive than it is where it occurs in Section 2 of Article 2? If not, then the crimes for which a civil officer may be impeached are the subjects of indictment or punishment; for such only can be tried by a jury. Any act which is a crime within the meaning of the last-named section, is also a crime within the intent of the former, although the converse of this proposition is not true, as it is not every crime which a jury may try which will render a civil officer committing it liable to impeachment. For the latter purpose the crime must "have reference to public character and official duty." (Rawle on the Constitution, 204.) The plain inference to be drawn from the section is, "that cases of impeachment are cases of trials for crimes."

Again, in that part of the Constitution which clothes the President with the power to grant pardons, it is said: "He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." (Article 2, section 2.) What is the meaning of the term "offences?" It cannot mean less than such acts as render offenders liable to punishment, else why is a pardon necessary or even desirable? No one needs a pardon who has not committed a crime. A pardon shields from, or relieves of, punishment. Punishment follows trial and conviction. Trial and conviction for crime can be had only for a violation of an existing law declaring the act done a crime. The term offences, then, means crimes, in which, of course, is included misdemeanors. High crimes and misdemeanors are subject to two jurisdictions—first, in the ordinary Criminal Courts of the country; second, in the High Court of Impeachment. The same party, for the same acts, may be on trial in both tribunals, at the same time. If convicted in both cases, the President may pardon the criminal and release him of the consequences resulting from a conviction by the first-named jurisdiction, but the Constitution forbids his interference with the last. The grant of power and the exception are both in the same clause of the same section, and the fact that they are thus intimately associated shows that they relate to the same subjects—indictable offences.

So intimately are these several sections and clauses of the Constitution connected with each other, so unerringly do they point in the same direction, so irresistibly do they suggest a consecutive train of thought, so perfectly does each part adjust itself to the whole, that it seems impossible to escape the conclusion that nothing less than an indictable crime or misdemeanor will support an impeachment of a civil officer of the United States. A fact recorded in the trial of CHASE is very suggestive in its connection. Eight articles were preferred against him by the House of Representatives. It seems to have been admitted that all of the articles except the fifth charged him with criminal conduct. With regard to the fifth his counsel made the point that it did not "charge in express terms some criminal intent on the respondent." The proof was as clear upon this article as it was upon the remaining seven. Thirty-four Senators voted on the several articles, and while the votes on seven of them ranged from four to nineteen for conviction, every Senator answered "not guilty" in the fifth. It is fair to conclude, in view of the proof submitted in support of the several articles, that the members of the Court approved the position taken by the counsel of CHASE on the trial.

It is claimed by those who oppose the doctrine herein advanced, that it is contrary to the current of the English and American authorities. This is an error which a careful examination of the cases will not fail to expose. Comparatively little attention has been devoted to the power of impeachment, and to the laws and principles which govern it in this country. Popular opinion is more at fault with respect to this subject than perhaps any other within the entire range of the Constitution. It is generally considered a kind of unlimited, undefined and undefinable power, whose proper office it is to supply all defects of law, and to provide all desired remedies respecting civil officers and their official conduct—a patent medicine for the speedy cure of all cases which baffle the skill of the regular practice. It seems strange that this idea should have become so prevalent; for it has not a fair, impartial, well-considered case in either the United States or Great Britain to support it.

PRECEDENTS—THE CASE OF W. BLOUNT.

The first case of impeachment by the House of Representatives was that of WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator from the State of Tennessee, in 1797. The articles in this case were five in number. The first charged the said WM. BLOUNT with intending to carry into effect a hostile expedition in favor of the English against the Spanish possessions of Louisiana and Florida; the second, with attempts to engage the Creek and Cherokee Indians in the said expedition; the third, with having alienated the affections of the said Indians from BEN. HAWKINS, an agent of the United States among the Indians, the better to answer the said purposes; the fourth, with having seduced JAMES CAREY, an interpreter of the United States among the Indians, for the purpose of assisting in his criminal intentions; and the fifth, with having attempted to diminish the confidence of the Cherokee Indians in relation to the boundary line, which had been run in consequence of the treaty which had been held between the United States and the said Indians. (Annals of Cong., 5th Cong., Vol. 1, pp. 499, 919.) These charges were set out with great particularity and were declared to be criminal breaches of BLOUNT'S "trust and station as a Senator, in violation of the obligations of neutrality, and against the laws of the United States." They were undoubtedly regarded as indictable offences. Why they were so regarded will appear hereafter.

BLOUNT appeared by his counsel, JARED INGERSOLL and A. J. DALLAS, who entered in his behalf a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court. The plea set out four reasons why the Court should not entertain jurisdiction of the case, though it appears that the matter was disposed of upon a single point. After argument, the following motion was voted on by the Court;

"That WILLIAM BLOUNT was a civil officer of the United States within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States, and, therefore, liable to be impeached by the House of Representatives."

"That, as the articles of impeachment charge him with high crimes and misdemeanors, supposed to have been committed while he was a Senator of the United States, his plea ought to be overruled."

The vote of the Senators upon this motion stood—yeas 11, nays 14, and thereupon the managers of the House of Representatives and the counsel of BLOUNT were informed that—

"The Court is of opinion that the matter alleged in the plea of the defendant is sufficient in law to show that this Court ought not to hold jurisdiction of the said impeachment, and that the said impeachment is dismissed. (*Ibid.* vol. 2, pp. 23, 18, 19.) This is the only point decided in the Blount case."

THE CASE OF JUDGE PICKERING.

The next case presented by the House of Representatives was that against JOHN PICKERING, Judge of the United States District Court of the District of New-Hampshire. He was charged with gross misconduct in the trial of a revenue case which grew out of the seizure of a certain vessel for a breach of the revenue laws, contrary to his "trust and duty as a Judge of the said District Court, against the laws of the United States, to the great injury of the public revenue, and in violation of the solemn oath which he had taken to administer equal and impartial justice;" and that he did this "wickedly intending to injure the revenues of the United States, and thereby to impair their public credit." This was the substance of three of the articles presented in the case. The other one (there being four in all) charged him with "being a man of loose morals and intemperate habits;" and that he appeared on the bench for the purpose of administering justice "in a total state of intoxication * * * and did then and there frequently, in a most profane and indecent manner, invoke the name of the Supreme Being." &c. (The 1st Ses., 8th Cong., 321.)

Judge PICKERING did not appear in the case, but his son sent to the Vice President a petition which was laid before the Court, asking for a postponement of the trial, and that as his father was incapable of defending himself, he might be defended by his friends. The petition alleged, among other things, that "at the time when the crimes wherewith the said JOHN (PICKERING) stands charged, are supposed to have been committed, the said JOHN was, and for more than two years before, and ever since has been, and now is, insane, his mind wholly deranged and altogether incapable of transacting any kind of business which requires the exercise of judgment or the faculties of reason, and, therefore, that the said JOHN PICKERING is incapable of corruption of judgment, no subject of impeachment or amenable to any tribunal of his actions. (Ibid. 328.)

A discussion arose on this petition, in which the members of the House of Representatives opposed the reception of the petition and the introduction of evidence in support. But the Court decided to "hear evidence and counsel respecting the insanity of JOHN PICKERING," by a vote of—yeas, 18; nays, 12. (*Ibid* 332.) A number of depositions were read in support of the petition, and it will be difficult to find any fact in the case better supported, or more substantially proved, than that of the insanity of the respondent. This issue was a grave and pertinent one, and yet the Court, after deciding to entertain it, and proceeding to its trial, finally disposed of the case as though no such issue had been raised. This conduct of the Court is both remarkable and discreditable; but not more so than its final action on the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused. PICKERING was impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. If convicted at all, the Constitution required that it should be for high crimes and misdemeanors, as there were no charges of treason or bribery in the case. In order that the guilt or innocence of the respondent should be directly passed upon by the Court without any improper evasion of its real and legal merits, Senator WHITE moved that the "following question be put to each member upon each article of impeachment—viz.: Is [JOHN PICKERING, District Judge of the district of New-Hampshire, guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors upon the charges contained in the —— article of impeachment, or not guilty?" The mover stated that he had borrowed the form of the question from the one used in the case of WARREN HASTINGS. The question was fair in form, and presented the identical issue which the Court was about to decide; but it did not suit the purposes of those who were determined to convict, and it was rejected by a vote of yeas 10, nays 18. Thereupon Senator ANDERSON moved the following form:

"Is JOHN PICKERING, District Judge of the District of New-Hampshire, guilty as charged in the —— article of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives?"

This form was adopted by yeas 18, nays 9. (*Ibid.*, 364.) So the Court, after entertaining the plea of insanity, and neglecting to decide it, on the foregoing evasive and unmeaning question convicted PICKERING on each article, and removed him from office; but this end was reached by a strictly party vote.

Senator DAYTON said of the form of the question, and the reason of its adoption, "They were simply to be allowed to vote, whether Judge PICKERING was guilty, as charged—that is, guilty of the facts charged in each article, aye or no. If voted guilty of the facts, the sentence was to follow, without any previous question whether those facts amounted to a high crime or misdemeanor. The latent reason of this course was too obvious. There were members who were disposed to give sentence of removal against this unhappy Judge, upon the ground of the facts alleged and proved, who could not, however, conscientiously vote that they amounted to high crimes and misdemeanors, especially when committed by a man proved at the very time to be insane, and to have been so ever since, even to the present moment. (*Ibid*, 365.) If this rule is to be followed any civil officer may be impeached, convicted and removed from office for acts entirely proper and strictly lawful. Who can wonder that members of the Court denounced the whole proceeding as "a mere mockery of trial?" Surely the case reflects no credit on the Senate which tried it, and in one short year the members of the body seem to have arrived at the same conclusion; for on the trial of Judge CHASE the form of the question adopted, to be propounded to each member of the Court, was as follows: Mr. ——, how say you, is the respondent, SAMUEL CHASE, guilty or not guilty of a high crime or misdemeanor, as charged in the —— article of impeachment?" *Ibid.* Second Session Eighth Congress, 664.) It is to be hoped that no one will ever quote the Pickering case as an authority to guide the House in presenting, or the Senate in trying a case of impeachment. It decided nothing except that party prejudice can secure the conviction of an officer impeached, in spite of law and evidence. The next case carried to the Senate by the House of Representatives has gone into history as one without sufficient foundation in fact or law. (Hildreth's History of the U. S., v. 254.)

THE CASE OF JUDGE CHASE.

The case of SAMUEL CHASE, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, is now referred to. CHASE was impeached on high crimes and misdemeanors in eight articles. It is not necessary to set out the substance of these articles. One of them was founded on his conduct at the trial of JOHN FRIES, for treason, before the Circuit Court of the United States, at Philadelphia, in April and May, 1800—more than four years before his impeachment. Five of them were based on his conduct at the trial of JAMES THOMPSON CALLENDER, "for printing and publishing against the form of the act of Congress, a false, scandalous, and malicious libel, &c., against JOHN ADAMS, then President of the United States," &c. The remaining two rested on his charge to the Grand Jury in and for the District of Maryland, in May, 1803; and his refusal to discharge the Grand Jury in and for the District of Delaware, in June, 1800. The articles portrayed the conduct of Judge CHASE in as offensive a manner as the Committee could command. The bitterness of RANDOLPH appeared in every article, and the enemies of the accused felt confident of his conviction.

CHASE answered minutely and elaborately to the several articles, and filed against each the following plea, viz: "And the said SAMUEL CHASE, for plea to the said article of impeachment, saith, that he is not guilty of any high crime or misdemeanor, as in said by said first article is alleged; and this he prays may be inquired of by this honorable Court, in such manner as law and justice shall seem to them to require. (Ib. 117.") This was the issue on which the case went to trial. The result was the acquittal of CHASE on each article. This result was not owing to a failure of the evidence produced to support the facts alleged, for so far as, at least, four of the articles are concerned, the allegations were supported in almost every particular, and had the same form of question been used on the conclusion of the trial as was adopted in the Pickering case, CHASE, doubtless, would have been convicted. The questions propounded in both cases have already been quoted, and a mere glance at them will show how PICKERING was convicted and CHASE acquitted.

If this case establishes anything, it is that an impeachment cannot be supported by any act which falls short of an indictable crime or misdemeanor. This point was urged by the able counsel for CHASE with great ability and pertinacity, and the force with which it was presented drove the managers of the House of Representatives to seek shelter under that clause of the Constitution which says: "The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior." (Manager Nicholson's speech, Ibd., 597.) The provision respecting the tenure of the judicial office, it was claimed, would authorize the impeachment of a Judge for misbehavior, which would not support an indictment. The Court did not approve this position, and very properly; for as the Constitution provides that civil officers may be impeached for high crimes or misdemeanors, and nothing is known to the law as a high crime or misdemeanor which is not indictable, of course an impeachment for anything else would be improper and unlawful.

If the position assumed by the managers in the Chase case, that a Judge may be impeached for mere misbehavior in office, not amounting to an indictable offence, because such conduct is a breach of the tenure by which the judicial office is held is correct, what would be its effect on the case which this Committee now have in hand? If resort must be had to the clause of the Constitution which prescribes the tenure of the judicial office, to justify an impeachment of a Judge on account of conduct not known to the law as a crime, does it not reach too far to serve the purposes of those who would impeach the President of the United States, because of acts for which he may not be indicted? The President holds his office by a different tenure. The Constitution says: "The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years." (Art. 11, sec. 1.) This provision of the Constitution stands firmly in the way of those persons who would tone down the term misdemeanor below the indictable standard, by resorting to the clause fixing the judicial tenure. Judges hold their respective offices during good behavior; the President holds for a definite time—four years. If, therefore, the argument proves anything in the former case, it proves too much for the latter. If a Judge may be impeached for non-indictable conduct because he holds his office during good behavior, it follows logically that an officer who holds for a term of years cannot be so impeached. This exposes the fallacy of the entire argument.

THE CASE OF JUDGE PECK.

In 1830 the House of Representatives carried another impeachment to the Senate for trial. This was the case against JAMES H. PECK, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri. The charge against Judge PECK was of high misdemeanor in office. But one article was presented, which set out with great particularity the facts on which the accusation was based, and charged that "the said JAMES H. PECK, Judge as aforesaid, unmindful of the solemn duties of his station, and that he held the same, by the Constitution of the United States, during good behavior only, with intention wrongfully and unjustly to oppress, imprison, and otherwise injure LUKE EDWARD LAWLESS did, thereafter, at a term of the said District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, * * * *, arbitrarily, oppressively, and unjustly, and under color and pretence that the said LUKE EDWARD LAWLESS was answerable to said Court, * * * as for a contempt thereof," &c.; that he caused LAWLESS to be unlawfully arrested; that he unjustly, oppressively and arbitrarily imprisoned said LAWLESS in the common prison, and suspended him from practicing in said Court, "to the great disparagement of public justice, the abuse of judicial authority, and to the subversion of the liberties of the people of the United States." (Trial of Judge PECK, 51.)

PECK filed a lengthy answer, in which he justified his conduct. He alleged that "in all the actions and doings of the respondent in the premises, he avers that he was supported and justified by the Constitution and laws of the land." This was the issue tendered by the respondent. He did not rest upon any real or supposed weakness of the case as presented by the House of Representatives, but boldly declared that his conduct was proper, lawful, and right. He elected to present an affirmative defence, and to rely upon the strength of his own cause; and the Court sustained him. The vote stood—"guilty," 21; "not guilty," 22. (Ibd. 474.)

THE CASE OF JUDGE WEST.

The next and last case of impeachment by the House of Representatives was that of WEST H. HUMPHRIES, Judge of the United States District Court for the several districts of the State of Tennessee, in 1862. Seven articles were prepared against HUMPHRIES. Each of them charged him, in direct or indirect terms, with the crime of treason, for they all occurred after the secession of South Carolina and the assembling of armed men to enforce and render successful the treasonable position assumed by that State. The South Carolina Convention passed the ordinance of secession on the 17th day of December, 1860. The first criminal act laid to the charge of HUMPHRIES was alleged to have transpired on the 29th day of December, 1860, at which time he urged the people of Tennessee to secede, and thus made himself a party to the treason which had already levied war against the United States in South Carolina. The third article charged him with having, in conjunction with others, organized armed rebellion and levied war against the United States; and all of the other articles charged treasonable acts upon him. (*Cong. Globe*, vol. 43, p. 2,277.) HUMPHRIES was convicted, as it was right he should be. He was charged with a crime against the known law of the land. He was a traitor against the Government of the United States.

Five cases only of impeachment have been presented to the Senate by the House of Representatives; one of them, as has been shown, was disposed of on a plea to the jurisdiction of the Court; two resulted in the acquittal of the accused and two in conviction.

[NOTE.—Here follows a discussion of the English Law of Treason, with a summary of celebrated cases, which want of space compels us to omit this morning.—ED.]

In the case of the United States *vs.* Hudson and Goodwin (7 Cranch, 32) it was held that "the legislative authority must first make an act a crime, affix a punishment to it, and declare the Court that shall have jurisdiction of the offence," before the Courts of the United States can exercise jurisdiction over it. This doctrine was affirmed by the case of the United States *vs.* Crohdge et al., (1 Wheaton, 415;) and Chief-Justice MARSHALL, in delivering the opinion of the Court in *ex-parte* Ballmon and Swartwout, (4 Cranch, 95,) said: "Courts which originate on the common law possess a jurisdiction which must be regulated by the common law until some statute shall change their established principles; but Courts which are created by written law, and whose jurisdiction is defined by written law, cannot transcend that jurisdiction," and it was in following these cases that Justice MCLEAN held in United States *vs.* Lancaster, (2 McLean's R., 433,) that "the Federal Government has no jurisdiction of affairs at common law. Even in civil cases the Federal Government follows the rule of common law as adopted by the States respectively. It can exercise no criminal jurisdiction which is not given by statute, nor punish any act criminally, except as the statute provides." The same doctrine is followed in 1 Wash. C. C. R., 84; 2 Brock, 96; 1 Wood, 6, and Minot, 401; 3 Howard, 103; 12 Peters, 654; 4 Dallas, 10 and note; 1 Kent's Com., 354; Sedgwick on Statutory and Constitutional Law, 17, and WHEATON, in reviewing this question says: "However this may be on the merits, the line of recent decisions puts it beyond doubt that the Federal Courts will not take jurisdiction over any crimes which have not been placed directly under their control by act of Congress." (Am. Criminal Law, 174.) Are these authorities founded in reason? If they are, why should they not be followed by the High Court of Impeachment as well as other Courts of the United States? The principle on which they proceed is, that nothing is a crime against the United States which has not been so declared to be by the sovereignty of the Republic; that only the laws of the United States can be enforced in the Courts of the United States; that the United States do what other civilized and Christian Governments do—enforce their own laws—for such only are rules of conduct prescribed for their own citizens. This seems to be reasonable, and if it is so, it would be difficult to find an excuse or form a pretext for not applying it to the tribunal intrusted with the jurisdiction to try cases of impeachment.

But it is claimed that the High Court of Impeachment is exempt from this jurisdictional limitation by the terms of the Constitution itself—that the Constitution establishes the Court, confers its jurisdiction, and includes within it common-law crimes, inasmuch as it says: "The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crim

grew during the administration of Mr. LINCOLN and the administration of Mr. JOHNSON, and it was modified from time to time by the circumstances as they occurred; the first act of reorganization, as I have mentioned, was in the case of Tennessee; I think I am the author of that; I think, so far as I know, that plan of reconstruction was pursued, at least until the time I was taken sick and went to my bed, in the month of April, 1865; when I came out of the sick room, the first day I went to the Cabinet, I think the draught of the President's proclamation, or a plan of proclamation, was submitted to me; I found that it substantially accorded with what I had understood to be my own plan, and I accepted it as being the same.

Q.—Do you refer to the proclamation now in the case of North Carolina? A.—I refer now to the general proclamation of amnesty and reconstruction of Mr. JOHNSON. How far it differed from other plans submitted I do not remember. When this question came up before the President and in Cabinet, it was discussed and adopted during my sickness, and was understood and stated, I believe, as one which harmonized with what had previously been done, but modified by the circumstance of the close of the war, and other things.

Q. Was there not this difference, that Mr. LINCOLN's plan was adopted during the war as a war measure, while Mr. JOHNSON's plan was adopted after the war had ceased? A. There was a difference both of time and circumstance.

Q. I find the proclamation for the organization of a Provisional Government of North Carolina was dated May 29, 1865; was that proclamation considered in Cabinet before it was published?

A.—That and the other proclamation referred to were all subjects of the most deliberate discussion and very careful deliberation before any one was issued. I think that when the proclamation was reduced definitely to the form which it now has it was submitted to the whole Cabinet, but I cannot certainly say as to the fact that it was. My recollection is that all the provisions contained in it were carefully considered by the President in Cabinet. I am not able to state, however, positively about that. I see, by looking at the date, that at that time I had only partially recovered, and I was unable to be in Cabinet in all its meetings. I remember, when I arose from my sickness, that I took the paper then presented to me, and made some suggestions to it in the way of amendment, which were accepted.

The following will be found in the testimony of Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Q.—Do you recollect the proclamation that is called the "North Carolina Proclamation?" A.—Yes, Sir, that was the first one published giving a State Government.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with the President as to the terms or purport of that proclamation? A.—I was, as I say, present when it was ready; it was in the direction that I wanted; I was anxious to see something done to give some sort of temporary government there; I did not want to see anarchy.

Q.—Did you give any opinion in favor of that proposition? A.—I did not give any opinion against it; I was in favor of that or anything else which looked to civil government until Congress could meet and establish Governments there; I did not want all chaos left there, and no form of civil government whatever; I was not in favor of anything or opposed to anything particularly; I was simply in favor of having a Government there; that was all I wanted; I did not pretend to give my judgment as to what it should be; I was perfectly willing to leave that to the civil department; I thought that I should do my own duties; I was willing to take all the responsibilities, and I did not want to give my views as to what the civil branch of the Government should do."

* * * * * * *

Q.—I understand you to say that you were very anxious, at the close of the war, that civil Governments should be established in some form as speedily as possible, and that you so advised the President? A.—I so stated frequently in his presence.

Q.—But that you advised no particular form or mode of proceeding? A.—I did not.

Q.—Were you present when this North Carolina proclamation was read in the Cabinet? A.—I would not be certain, but my recollection is that the first time I heard it read was in the presence only of the President, the Secretary of War, and myself.

Q.—Did you give your assent to that plan? A.—I did not dissent from it; that is just in accordance with what I have stated; it was a civil matter, and, although I was anxious to have something done, I did not intend to dictate any plan; I do not think I said anything about it, or expressed any opinion about it at that time; I looked upon it simply as a temporary measure, to establish a sort of government, until Congress should meet and settle the whole question, and that it did not make much difference how it was done, so there was a form of government there.

* * * * * * *

Q.—I wish to know whether at or about the time of the war being ended, you advised the President that it was, in your judgment, best to extend a liberal policy toward the people of the South, and to restore as speedily as possible the friendly relations which existed prior to the war between the two sections? A.—I know that immediately after the close of the rebellion there was a very fine feeling manifested in the South, and I thought we ought to take advantage of it as soon as possible; but since that there has been an evident change there. I may have expressed my views to the President.

Q.—What is your recollection in reference to that? A.—I may have done so, and it is probable that I did; I do not recollect particularly; I know that I conversed with the President very frequently; I do not suppose that there were any persons engaged in that consultation who thought of what was being done at that time as being lasting—any longer than until Congress would meet and either ratify that or establish some other form of government; I know it never crossed my mind that what was being done was anything more than temporary."

This testimony presents the beginning of the reconstruction policy, so-called, of President JOHNSON, and interweaves, to some extent, with the preceding Administration.

It does not appear in any part of the testimony that the President or his advisers claimed exclusive jurisdiction in the matter of the reorganization of the rebel States. On the contrary, it does appear that no such claim was asserted. Gen. GRANT says that he was in favor of anything which looked to civil Government until Congress could meet and establish civil Governments there." On the same point the following question and answer disclose the opinion of Mr. STANTON:

Q.—You have expressed an opinion as to the power to issue proclamations for reorganization. Do you mean by the opinion you have expressed to include any opinion as to the final legality of the organizations to be accomplished under such plan of reorganization; in other words, whether that reorganization would be final and conclusive, and that Congress would have no power to alter and control it?

A.—My opinion upon that point is only the opinion of an individual citizen. My opinion is, that the whole subject of reconstruction, and the relation of a State to the Federal Government, is subject to the controlling power of Congress; and while I believe that the President and his Cabinet were not violating any law, but were faithfully performing their duty in endeavoring to organize Provisional Governments in those States, I supposed then, and still suppose, that the final validity of such organizations would rest with the law-making power of the Government. That, however, as I said, is but the opinion of an individual."

And it will be remembered that the Secretary of State, acting for the President on the 24th day of July, 1865, sent a telegram to the Provisional Governor of Mississippi, in these words, viz:

W. L. Sharkey, Provisional Governor of Mississippi, Jackson:

Your telegram of the 21st has been received. The President sees no reason to interfere with Gen. SLOCUM's proceedings. The Government of the State will be provisional only *until the civil authorities shall be restored, with the approval of Congress.* Meanwhile military authority cannot be withdrawn.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

In still more emphatic terms the Secretary of State addressed a letter to the Provisional-Governor of Florida, as follows, viz.:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1865.

SIR: Your Excellency's letter of the 29th ult., with the accompanying proclamation, has been received and submitted to the President. The steps to which it refers toward reorganizing the government of Florida, seem to be in the main judicious, and good results from them may be hoped for. The presumption to which the proclamation refers, however, in favor of insurgents who may wish to vote, and who may have applied for, but not received, their pardons, is not entirely approved. All applications for pardons will be duly considered, and will be disposed of as soon as may be practicable. It must, however, be distinctly understood that the resolution to which your proclamation refers will be subject to the decision of Congress.

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

His Excellency WILLIAM MARVIN, Provisional Governor State of Florida.

These several proofs show pretty conclusively that Gen. GRANT was not mistaken when he testified:

"I do not suppose that there were any persons engaged in that consultation [with reference to reconstruction] who thought of what was being done at that time as being lasting—any longer than until Congress would meet and either ratify or establish some other form of government."

The testimony before the Committee unquestionably proves that it was the original purpose of the President to act in conjunction with Congress with reference to the reconstruction of the rebel States; and had this purpose continued, there would have been no serious conflict between the Executive and legislative departments of the Government over the restoration of those States to their proper positions in the Union. In that case the assumption by the President of a challenged power would not have been asserted as a crime by those who now arraign him as a criminal. The Executive Department of the Government was called upon to deal with a new question under circumstances of great embarrassment, and in the midst of most troublous times. The nation was just emerging from a most terrible, and, on the part of the rebels, a most unjustifiable war, during which it had given but little attention to modes of reconstruction, and that little had been marked by a confusion of ideas and theories most discordant. No well-rounded issue had been made up between the two departments of the Government; nor would such a result have been arrived at had not a seeming change of purpose on the part of the President crystalized an issue and brought on a conflict.

The first official notice which Congress received of the President's change of purpose was contained in his first annual message delivered to the two Houses, Dec. 4, 1865. In that document, after stating what he had done in the matter of reorganizing civil governments in the rebel States, he proceeded to say:

"The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States whose powers have been so long in abeyance to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns and qualifications of your own members."

This, with other official and unofficial indications of the President's purpose, led to the creation of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, which was effected by concurrent resolution of Dec. 13, 1865, by the terms of which the Committee was directed to inquire in the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and to report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress." Everything relative to those States coming before either House was turned over to this Committee, and weeks and months were devoted to a most searching inquiry into their condition and what had been done toward their reconstruction by the President. During this time the breach became wider, and the conflict waxed warmer between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government. On the 19th day of February, 1866, the President returned to the Senate with his objections, the bill to amend "an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes." In the message assigning his reasons for the return of the bill, the President said:

"The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not been fully restored in all their constitutional relations to the United States. If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment. It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that in my own judgment, most of those States, so far at least as depends upon their own action, have already fully restored, and are to be deemed as entitled to enjoy their constitutional rights as members of the Union."

On the 20th day of February, the House responded to this part of the message by passing by a vote of yeas 109, nays 40, the following resolution:

"*Resolved by the House of Representatives*, (the Senate concurring,) That in order to close agitation upon a subject which seems likely to disturb the action of the Government, as well as to quiet the uncertainty which is agitating the minds of the people of the eleven States which have been declared to be in insurrection, no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of said States until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to such representation."

Following quickly upon this came the President's celebrated and notorious speech of the 22d of February, which rendered irreparable the breach between him and Congress, if such had not before been its character, and ten days thereafter, (March 2,) the Senate passed the foregoing resolution of the House of Representatives by a vote of yeas 29, nays 18.

The next prominent act of the President which added fuel to the flame that divided the two departments of the Government, was his veto to the "Bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means of their vindication," popularly known as the "Civil Rights Bill." This occurred on the 27th of March, 1866. If anything was needed to render complete the rupture between the two departments of the Government, the message which announced this veto supplied it.

During the time covered by these several acts, the Joint Committee on Reconstruction was diligently occupied in the discharge of its duties. It passed carefully over the entire field committed to its charge. The condition of every rebel State was examined. The devious ways of the President's policy were explored. Nothing escaped its vigilance and scrutiny. On the 18th day of June, 1866, the Committee presented its report to the two Houses of Congress. The report was signed by W. P. Fessenden, James W. Grimes, Ira Harris, J. M. Howard, George H. Williams, Thaddeus Stevens, Elihu B. Washburn, Justin S. Morrill, John A. Bingham, Roscoe Conkling, George S. Boutwell, Henry T. Blow—twelve able, careful, earnest men. This report summed up the whole case involved in the President's efforts at reconstruction, and the consequent conflict between him and Congress. It did not charge him with criminal conduct, nor fail to consider the "peculiar circumstances" under which he acted. On the contrary, in speaking of the authority of the people to frame a form of government, the report said: "Doubtless, this authority ought to be exercised by Congress, but under the peculiar circumstances your Committee is not disposed to criticise the President's action in assuming the power exercised by him in this regard;" and near the close of the report this passage may be found:

"While your Committee do not for a moment impute to the President any such design, (to destroy the constitutional form of government, and to absorb its power in the Executive,) but cheerfully concede to him the most patriotic motives, they cannot but look with alarm upon a precedent so fraught with danger to the Republic."

The remedy proposed by that Committee was not an impeachment of the President, but an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as follows, to wit:

"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled* (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 14.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, or Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But the Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

This amendment as passed was a modification of the one originally reported by the Committee, and embraced the provisions of the one first reported, and adjusted more satisfactorily to the views of its friends, the disqualifications contained in "a bill declaring certain persons ineligible to office under the Government of the United States," which was reported by the Committee as a part of the plan of reconstruction.

The amendment passed the Senate on the 8th day of June, 1866, by yeas 33, nays 11, and was adopted by the House on the 13th day of June—yeas 138, nays 36.

To make the plan complete, the Committee also reported "A bill to Provide for Restoring the States lately in insurrection to their full Political Rights," in these words, namely:

Whereas, It is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union, be restored to full participation in all political rights; and

Whereas, the Congress did, by joint resolution, propose for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit:

The article is above quoted.

Now, therefore, be it enacted, &c., that whenever the above recited amendment shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax under the act of Aug. 5, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State may be assumed and paid by such State; and the payment thereof, upon proper assurances from such State, to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act."

The bill was never finally acted on; but it is well known that a compliance, in good faith, on the part of the insurrectionary States with this plan of reconstruction would have secured their restoration to the Union. There would have been objections from some members in each House of Congress, but the general feeling was as stated.

In view of the grave character of the case with which the Committee has been charged, it seems important that one feature of this plan should not be overlooked, namely, that it proposed to use the identical Governments which were organized in the insurrectionary States, in pursuance of the President's "policy," as a means to insure its own success. Nor has Congress, down to the present time, destroyed or set aside such Governments. The Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," contains the following section:

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That, until the people of said rebel States, shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States any civil governments which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such Provisional Governments all persons shall be entitled to vote, and none others, who are entitled to vote under the fifth section of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such Provisional Governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third section of said Constitutional Amendment." (Statutes 39th Congress, 429.)

The affairs of those States are now administered through the machinery of the provisional governments, under the supervision of the military authorities of the United States. And here it may be well to consider, however wrong or unlawful the acts of the President in the creation of those governments may be regarded, whether without regard to the questions of law herein before discussed, he can be held criminally responsible in the presence of their permissive existence by Congress, and the use to which it has put the results of his improper and illegal acts?

Looking over the entire field of Presidential and Congressional action affecting the reconstruction branch of this case, and in consideration of the peculiar circumstances which have surrounded it, the multitude of opinions which obstructed the formation of a definite legislative judgment; the necessities of the recent past, which impressed public officers to some action, and the present condition of the country, it seems to the Committee, that the issues involved are more properly triable before the grand tribunal of the people at the ballot-box, where they have so long been pending, than in the presence of the High Court of Impeachment.

The reconstruction policy of the President cannot succeed, except through an approval by Congress. Such an approval would destroy every element of crime involved in it; for it would then be the act of the Government of the United States. If it do not receive the sanction of Congress it cannot present a perfected crime. The present Congress will continue until the close of the President's term of office. It will not approve his plan—success in his alleged crime is thus rendered impossible.

We do not deem it necessary to enter upon an examination of the details involved in the President's action relative to the subject of reconstruction. These are but, severally, parts of a general system, and are as well understood by the House and the country as by your Committee. Each part was necessary to constitute the whole. If this greater be not a crime, the less cannot rise to that importance.

The second charge is: That the President has corruptly used the appointing power.

Relative to this charge a large amount of testimony has been taken by your Committee, and it discloses pretty conclusively that, for a long time at least, the President and some members of his Cabinet used this power with considerable vigor in behalf of those applicants for office who favored the policy of the Administration; and it cannot be doubted from the disclosures of the testimony that this power was used for the purpose of strengthening the Administration in its contest with Congress.

Executive document No. 96, communicated to the House of Representatives Feb. 20, 1867, discloses the fact that there were 1,644 postmasters removed between the 28th day of July, 1866, and the 6th day of December, 1866," and that "of this number 1,283 were removed for *political reasons*." The Postmaster-General (Hon. A. M. RANDALL) was examined in reference to these removals, and gave the following testimony, viz.:

"Q.—In your answer to the House resolution calling for information in regard to appointments to office you designated as causes in a great many cases, 1,300 or 1,400 in all, 'political reasons.' The term is a very vague one, and I will be obliged to you to state more distinctly what you mean by it. A.—There were about 1,300 or 1,400 in all, and part of them were for political reasons.

Q.—Referring to your printed answer, I find that you state the whole number of removals to be 1,604, and that of these 1,283 were for 'political reasons;' and you state afterward that eight were for 'political reasons' neglect of duty,' implying, I suppose, something more than mere neglect of duty? A.—In those cases there were charges against the individuals as well as political reasons; perhaps inattention to duty; I don't remember the particulars in these cases; I suppose the statement which you have read is a correct statement; I will answer that 'political reasons' embrace a good many things; removals for that cause have been frequent in almost every Administration; when we began we turned out men because they did not vote for Lincoln; that was a political reason, and it was so stated; if men voted the Democratic ticket or were opposed to the policy of Mr. Lincoln, they were removed for that cause—it was designated 'political reasons.'

Q.—I am speaking now of the removals made by the President in office, and the removals to which you refer in this answer. A.—I was proceeding to state that opposition to the policy of the present administration, which is understood to be the policy of Mr. Lincoln, was the reason for which many of them were removed; it was opposition to Mr. Lincoln's policy, which Mr. Johnson was trying to carry out, and the general term "political reasons" was used, that is the general term used to cover a great variety of circumstances; a man may have been very abusive of Mr. Johnson, denouncing him on the street as a traitor, and would be turned out of office, and it would be stated 'for political reasons;' if he was abusive of the Postmaster-General, denouncing him in the same way, we would turn him out and assign the reason for it as 'political.'

Q.—I wish you would state, in the cases referred to in your answer, whether 'political reasons' were not difference of opinion with the Executive in regard to his policy in the reconstruction of the Southern States? A.—Not altogether; these questions entered into it; it went both ways; for instance, Republican members of Congress would come into the department and complain of a man as having been opposed to the war, as denouncing Lincoln and Johnson, and wanted me to turn him out; I would turn him out and assign as cause 'political reasons;" on the other hand, complaint would come that a man was abusing Mr. Johnson, calling him a traitor for carrying out his policy in opposition to Congress; he would be turned out, and the cause assigned "political reasons;" without my attention being called to particular cases, I can only state the meaning of the term in this general way, and I have simply intended to give you a general idea.

Q.—I wish you would state whether, in a majority of cases, the removals were not made simply from the fact that the persons harmonized in sentiment with Congress in the matter of reconstruction? A.—In a great many cases it was so, but I cannot say in a majority. I could not from memory undertake to say with accuracy what proportion.

This is substantially an avowal that opposition to the policy of the Administration was deemed a sufficient cause for the removal of a public officer. The testimony of JAMES M. SCOVIL (pages 619 to 633) shows that this was the case, and that no person who refused to support such policy would be appointed to office, and that he received this information, at least in an inferential way, from both the President and his private secretary, Mr. EDWARD COOPER.

In view of all of the testimony taken with reference to this branch of the case, we can but conclude that it was the purpose of the President to use the appointing power in such manner as to favor those who approved of the policy of the Administration, and would accord to it their support, and that this purpose related to all of the Executive departments, in which many removals and appointments were made in pursuance of it.

Was this purpose and its consequent use of the appointing power, a change from the practice and action of former Administrations? An affirmative answer to this question would go far toward establishing a charge of corruption in the exercise of this power. What has been the practice of former administrations? Does any one doubt that Whigs were formerly turned out of office by Democratic Presidents, because they were Whigs, and for no other reason? and that in the mutations of parties Democrats shared the same fate for a like reason? Did not the Republican Party continue the practice? and is it not now first discovered to be a crime? We will not affirm that this practice is not wrong, nor can we say that there is a member of either branch of Congress, who has not, at some time, asked for its application. If "honest, faithful and capable" officers could continue to discharge their public duties regardless of the successes and defeats of parties, the Government and the people doubtless would profit thereby. But it is a well-established historical fact, that for half a century each succeeding Administration has practiced, to a greater or less extent, the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils." The appointing power was left without regulation or restraint by law, until the 2d day of March, 1867, when Congress passed "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices." (Acts Thirty-ninth Congress, 430.) We are not apprised of any infraction of this statute by any testimony before us.

Since 1836, in all cases wherein Deputy Postmasters have been appointed and confirmed by the Senate, a commission in the following form has been issued:

"*President of the United States of America—To all who shall see these presents, greeting:*

Know ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, ability and punctuality of ——, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint —— Deputy Postmaster ——, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining unto him, the said ——, for the term of ——, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ——, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ——.

By the President:

—— ——, Secretary of State.

This form reserves and asserts the right and power of the President to revoke and determine the commission at any time, and at his pleasure, to create a vacancy by removal.

In all cases since 1837, "when such officers have been appointed during a recess of the Senate," the following form of commission has been used, viz:

President of the United States of America—To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye, that, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, ability and punctuality of ——, I do appoint —— Deputy Postmaster —— and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to law, and to have and hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining unto him, the said —— during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being, and until the end of the next session of the Senate of the United States and no longer.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ——, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ——.

By the President:

—— ——, Secretary of State.

These forms represent the practice of the Executive Department of the Government for very many years. They disclose a usage of the Government, and it is an established principle of law affirmed by the Supreme Court, that

"Usages have been established in every department of the Government, which have become a kind of common law, and regulate the rights and duties of those who act within their respective limits. And no change of such usages can have a retrospective effect, but must be limited to the future. Usage cannot alter the law, but it is evidence of construction given to it; and must be considered binding on past transactions." (7 Peters, 14.)

The act of March 2, 1867, pronounced against this usage and declared a rule by which the appointing power should be guided. The executive department of the Government has conformed its action to that rule, and has changed the forms of its Commissions accordingly. Since the passage of that act, in all cases of suspension from office Commissions in the following form have been issued, to wit:

President of the United States of America—To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and ability of ——, I do designate him to perform the duties of the office of Deputy Postmaster at ——, in the State of ——, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law, and to have and hold all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining into him, the said ——, until the next meeting of the Senate of the United States, and until the case of ——, who has been suspended by the President from the performance of the duties of said office, shall be acted upon by the Senate, and no longer, unless the commission shall be sooner revoked, subject to the condition prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the

[L. S.] United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ——, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ——.

By the President:

Secretary of State.

In all "cases of vacancies by death or resignation," the following form of commissions has been used, namely:

President of the United States of America. To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, ability and punctuality of ——, I do appoint him Deputy Postmaster at ——, in the State of ——, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to law; and to have and to hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining unto him, the said ——, until the end of the next session of the United States Congress, and no longer, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ——, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ——.

By the President:

——, Secretary of State.

When officers have been confirmed by the Senate upon the nomination of the President, commissions have been issued in form as follows, namely:

"*President of the United States of America—To all who shall see these presents, greeting:*

Know ye that, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, ability and punctuality of ——, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint —— Deputy Postmaster, —— and do authorise and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments, to the same of right appertaining unto him, the said ——, for the term of ——, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to

[L. S.] be made patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Give under my hand, at the City of Washington, the —— day of ——, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ——, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ——.

By the President:

——, Secretary of State."

If any departure from this system has transpired, the testimony before us does not disclose it.

Complaint has been made that the President, for the purpose of more effectively using the appointing power to the advancement of his own ends, has corruptly endeavored to evade the provisions of the Constitution defining and regulating the appointing power, by neglecting or refusing to send to the Senate on a number of cases nominations to fill vacancies which happened "during the recess of the Senate." The evidence does not support this charge. The testimony of Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, (seventy-one to seventy-eight inclusive,) of GEO. PARNELL, J. L. M. HUNTINGTON, and C. E. CRECEY (79 to 84 inclusive,) of Hon. A. M. RANDALL (333 to 345 inclusive,) of H. E. CHANDLER, Esq., (472 to 489) ROBERT JOHNSON (495,) and of M. G. MOORE (542, 543,) explain the circumstances involved in this complaint, and rebut the presumption sought to be raised of a corrupt or criminal intent on the part of the President relative to the absence of nominations to fill said vacancies.

The appointment to office of persons who could not take the oath of office prescribed by the Act of July 2, 1862, may be properly considered under this charge. Some sixty appointments of this character were made, and the state of facts disclosed by the testimony concerning them will be briefly stated. The following extracts are made from the testimony of Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, viz.:

"Q.—Have any persons been appointed to office in the Southern States since the close of the rebellion, and been allowed to enter on the duties of their offices, without taking what is commonly called the test oath? A.—A number of persons have been appointed to office in the Southern States who were unable to take the test oath of 1862.

Q.—State to the Committee, without further interrogation, the circumstances of their appointment, &c. A.—In reply to a resolution of the Senate, dated Dec. 13, 1865, calling for information on the subject, I addressed to the Senate a reply, which is to be found in Executive document No. 8, 39th Congress, first session; as I stated the facts as they occurred concisely at the time, I would like to make that reply part of my testimony in this case."

In the document referred to a statement is given explanatory of these appointments, and from it we quote as follows:

"Upon the surrender of the Confederate armies, it was regarded by the President and his Cabinet as a matter of great importance that revenue offices should be established in the Southern States, in order that commerce and trade might be resumed, and the authority of the Government in one of its most important branches should be again recognized in all parts of the Union with as little delay as practicable. It was also regarded as a matter of scarcely less importance that citizens of the respective States in which offices were located, and not strangers, should be appointed revenue officers. In carrying into effect these views it became necessary to call into requisition the services of some Southern men who had participated in the rebellion. None, however, have been appointed to office, or permitted to hold office under the law for the collection of the revenues, who are known to have instigated the rebellion, or who could properly be considered as justly responsible for it. It has been my purpose to recommend the appointment, and to sanction the appointment, of such only as could take the oath literally; and failing to be able to find such persons, to confine the appointment to those who gave no aid to the rebellion until the Government of the United States had failed to give them the protection to which they were entitled; and there was no government but rebel government (State and Confederate) to which they could look for safety or support in the perilous circumstances in which, without any previous action of their own, they had been forced. It is believed that very few persons not belonging to one or the other of these classes are holding positions under this Department."

Q.—Were those appointments made by the President? A.—The principal appointments are Presidential appointments; they were made by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury; I desire to state that this was considered a matter of so grave importance that before any action was taken upon the subject of filling revenue offices at the South, it was a matter of Cabinet consultation, and after a full and careful deliberation, it was agreed—as I recollect, unanimously—that as it was important for the Government that we should establish our revenue offices without delay, the Secretary of the Treasury would be justifiable in doing the best he could in regard to appointments, under the peculiar circumstances of the country. * * * *

Q.—When was this Cabinet meeting held to which you refer? A.—I cannot name the time: it was the subject of conference at one or two meetings; it was pretty soon after the collapse of the rebellion, early in 1865.

Q.—What efforts were made by your department, previous to that decision to which you refer, to ascertain whether men who could take the test oath could be found at the South? A.—We made no other efforts than to inquire of the men whom we met from the South in reference to the best persons in their neighborhoods to hold the respective offices, and to request that in all cases they would name persons, if they could do so, who were competent and could take the oath. That was about the only means we had of ascertaining.

Q.—Can you name any of the persons of whom you made those inquiries as to who the proper men were in their neighborhoods? A.—Some of the persons who were appointed were known to officers of the Department; as a general thing we consulted with the persons who were appointed Provisional Governors; there happened, however to be at the Department about the time we were making the appointments, some gentlemen from the South, and we consulted with them; I cannot now recollect what other means were taken, but I know we availed ourselves of all the means within our power of obtaining reliable information in reference to the standing and qualifications of persons appointed.

Q.—Were not the Provisional Governors to whom you referred, men who generally had been themselves engaged in the rebellion? A.—Some, perhaps the most of them, were.

Q.—And the other persons from the South of whom you asked counsel, were they not also persons who, for the most part had been active in the rebellion? A.—I cannot recollect definitely as to the persons. I suppose most of the persons we consulted had in some manner participated in the rebellion, because nearly all the men who were at the South had, in the progress of the rebellion, to some extent, become aiders and abettors of it.

Q.—Has it not since been found practicable to organize and carry on the revenue system in the South by the aid of men who could take the test oath? A.—We are now collecting the revenues there through the agency of men who have taken the oath. Circumstances have changed very much since the time those persons were appointed. A good many men who were then refugees at the North have returned, and many Northern men have gone into the Southern States; and I think it not unlikely that some may have taken the test oath who were not over scrupulous.

Q.—Are there any officers on duty now in the Southern States who have not taken the test oath? A.—None, that I am aware of.

Q.—When did you first come to the conclusion not to appoint any who could not take the test oath, and to remove those who had been previously appointed who could not take the test oath? A.—On the report that was made to the Senate, no action was taken by Congress, and nothing was done in reference to the matter until some time in March, 1866, when I addressed a communication to the President on the subject. That communication was referred by the President to Congress. Soon after, another communication was addressed—I think in April—in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for more specific information than had been given, especially, if I recollect rightly, with reference to the subordinate appointments. About that time (I cannot recollect the precise time) it became pretty clear to my mind that no modification of the oath would be made by Congress, and I then felt it to be my duty to the Government and to the officers, to take steps to remove all of those who had not taken the oath, and to fill their places with those who could take it.

Q.—You made an effort, then, to do the best you could under the circumstances? A.—That was our aim—to do the best we could. The establishment of the revenue system was for the benefit of the Government, and not for the benefit of the people of the South; and therefore I felt we might be, perhaps, culpable in pursuing a different course in reference to appointment of officers in the revenue service than would be pursued in reference to the appointment of Postmasters, as the postal service was regarded as being more for the benefit of the South than for the benefit of the Government.

Q.—State the motive which controlled yourself, and, so far as you know, the President, in making the appointments that have been referred to; state, also, the reasons you have for believing that such motive controlled the President? A.—I can only answer for myself; I acted according to the dictates of my best judgment; I thought it was necessary for us to establish the revenue system in the Southern States without delay, and that it was proper for me to use the best men for that purpose that I could find; I had no intention to disregard the law, but only a sincere desire to promote, according to my judgment, the best interests of the service and of the Government; I have no reason to believe that the President or any member of the Cabinet was influenced by any other motives than those that governed me.

Q.—Still were you not aware at the time that such appointments were a violation of the act of Congress? A.—The law was before us; I knew that every man appointed to office was required to take the oath before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office; the penalty, it seemed to me, was a forfeiture of pay; still I felt that such appointments under ordinary circumstances would be improper and a violation of law; but I thought that the peculiar condition of the country would justify the appointments; I recommended them in good faith, expecting that Congress would take the matter in charge, and so dispose of the appointments or so modify the oath as would relieve the Department of all responsibility in the matter.

Q.—State the motive which controlled yourself, and, so far as you know, the President, in making the appointments that have been referred to; state also the reasons you have for believing that such motive controlled the President? A.—I can only answer for myself; I acted according to the dictates of my best judgment; I thought it was necessary for us to establish the revenue system in the Southern States without delay, and that it was proper for me to use the best men for the purpose that I could find; I had no intention to disregard the law, but only a sincere desire to promote, according to my judgment, the best interests of the service and of the Government; I have no reason to believe that the President or any member of the Cabinet was influenced by any other motives than those that governed me.

Q.—Still, were you not aware at the time that such appointments were a violation of the act of Congress? A.—The law was before us; I knew that every man appointed to office was required to take the oath before entering on the discharge of the duties of his office; the penalty, it seemed to me, was a forfeiture of pay. Still, I felt that such appointments under ordinary circumstances would be improper, and a violation of law; but I thought that the peculiar condition of the country would justify the appointments; I recommended them in good faith, expecting that Congress would take the matter in charge, and so dispose of the appointments or so modify the oath as would relieve the Department of all responsibility in the matter.

Q.—Can you give any reason why Congress was not informed of that action until the Senate called for information by resolution? A.—I have no other reason to give than this, that the action of the Treasury Department and of the Post-office Department in reference to appointments to Southern offices was, as we understood, known to Congress without any formal communications; I had myself frequent conversations with leading men on the subject; no communication was made to Congress, because I thought it was generally understood that such appointments had been made.

Q.—State, in this connection, to what member of Congress you ever made any such communication. A.—I cannot recollect definitely which whom I conferred. I think I did speak once or twice to Mr. Fessenden on the subject; and, without being able to give names, my impression is that I spoke to perhaps a dozen others, explaining fully the course which had been taken by the Secretary of the Treasury. I wish to say that, after Congress had failed to take action on the report which I made in December, after waiting for some months, I then, in March I addressed a communication to the President on the subject, and that communication was referred to Congress. As soon as I understood that Congress was hardening, as I deemed it, toward the South, and that there would be no modification of the oath, I took the most prompt measures in my power to have all the occupants who had not taken the oath dismissed from or to resign office, and others appointed in their places.

Q.—Have all those men who did not take the oath been paid their salaries? A.—Not a dollar

gument to the Executive why the Colorado Bill should be sent back approved.

Q.—At whose instance did you have this interview? A.—At my own.

Q.—Had the President any knowledge whatever of your intention to bring about this interview? A.—Not the slightest.

Q.—It was, then, solely on your own responsibility? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you inform the President of it? A.—Yes, Sir; I took the gentlemen into the President's room myself.

Q.—That conversation commenced before you took them in to see the President, and was on the same evening of their interview with the President? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you go in to see the President before they were introduced? A.—It is very probable I did, though I do not remember it; if I did, it was only to see if he was disengaged and was willing to give them a hearing.

Q.—Were you present at the interview between them and the President? A.—I was not; as soon as they were admitted I retired.

Q.—Did you see them after the interview between them and the President? A.—I think not; if I did it was only casually.

* * * * * * * * *

Q.—Did you suggest to Mr. Evans or Mr. Chaffee, or to either of them, that the approval of the Colorado Bill by the President might depend upon their position relative to the questions you discussed with them? A.—No, Sir; I only desired to know them for the purpose of using them as an argument. The President had at no time predicated this action upon the political position that the Senators would assume or that they held. His objections were of an entirely different character.

Q.—Do you know at what time the message was written? A.—It was not completed until the day it was sent in.

Q.—Do you know whether it had been commenced the day before? A.—I do not. I am satisfied the views and positions assumed in the message had been determined upon by the President days before.

Q.—Do you remember anything being said during the interview between Mr. Evans and Mr. Chaffee and yourself about it being in their power to determine what would be the fate of the bill? A.—I have no idea I told them that. I had no authority to say it was. If I did say it, it was upon my own responsibility. They certainly misunderstood me if they so stated, for I had no authority in the world to do so in the slightest. One of my reasons for favoring the Colorado Bill was, that in its constitution it used the word "white" in regard to electors. It was changing its condition from a territorial State by the decree of its citizens, as I thought, and I believed that Gov. Cummings was doing them injustice.

* * * * * * *

Q.—Did you express your own opinion to either Mr. Chaffee or Mr. Evans, as to the probability of the President's singing the bill in case their statements were satisfactory? A.—No, Sir; I had no authority to do so—not the slightest; I only stated that I desired to use it as an argument, and would be glad to have an opportunity of doing so to sustain my own views; my support of the Colorado Bill was entirely independent of Mr. Chaffee or Mr. Evans' views in regard to any question.

The only paper signed by Messrs. EVANS and CHAFFEE is here given:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.

DEAR SIR: We have seen and heard reports to the effect that "the Colorado Senators have sold out to the Radicals for the sake of getting the bill passed through Congress for the admission of Colorado into the Union." We desire to say to you and all others that this statement is entirely untrue; that we have not agreed or pledged ourselves to support any man or measures; that we are wholly free to vote and act as our judgment directs, and shall do so to the best of our knowledge and ability, and in accordance with the Constitution which we swear to support. We would not consider ourselves worthy of a seat in the United States Senate under any such imputation, if true. Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. B. CHAFFEE,
JNO. EVANS.

Hon. EDWARD COOPER.

The Colorado Bill was vetoed May 15, 1866. The veto message was not acted on in the Senate. This is substantially the entire case before the Committee relating to a corrupt use of the veto power. If it discloses an impeachable crime we are unable to detect it. The testimony undoubtedly shows that the President had determined to veto the Colorado Bill. Suppose he did offer to change his position, and to approve it in consideration of a promise by the Senators elect to support his administration, to change his position and approve the bill, what then? He was required by the Constitution to approve or disapprove the bill. He had resolved upon the former. Did he change his resolution? No. An offer to change for a consideration if he proposed it, was very improper; but was it a crime? Put it in its worst light, and we are still confronted by the fact that the offer was not accepted, and the act was not done. Has Congress, even, declared that this was wrong? Colorado is not yet a State. Why? Congress did not overrule the veto of the President. Is not this, under the Constitution, an approval of his official act? Let this form the basis of impeachment. Who will assume the responsibility of giving it effect?

The fifth charge is that the President "has corruptly disposed of the public property of the United States."

Under this charge considerable attention was devoted to the disposition of railway property in the rebel States. For a complete statement of this branch of the case, reference is here made to the testimony of Hon. E. M. STANTON, and its accompanying exhibits, commencing on page 186 and closing on page 264.

It does not appear from the testimony that the President gave his personal attention to this subject to any considerable extent, except so far as relates to the railroads in the State of Tennessee. The Secretary of War and the Quartermaster-General seem to have been the principal actors in regard to the disposal of that class of property, so far as the inauguration of a system is concerned. The following statement may be found in Mr. STANTON's testimony, viz.:

"Shortly after the surrender of the rebel armies, the attention of the War Department was directed to the proper disposition to be made of the railroads and railroad stock throughout the rebel States which came into our possession, either by capture or construction. It was the subject of a good deal of consultation and conference between the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster-General. It was the opinion of the Secretary of War that it was wholly impracticable for the Government to operate these railroads under any system, and that it would tend greatly to the advantage of the country to make such disposition as would allow them, as speedily as possible, to become what they were designed—channels of commerce and trade between the States; and that any terms on which that could be done would be advantageous. This was especially the case in regard to the Western and Southwestern railroads, where it was said there were large amounts of cotton that would be available to remove North, in exchange for supplies to go South, of which it was said they were greatly in want. The first case, I think, in which the matter came up for practical action, was in reference to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. In the case of this road an arrangement was made by which it was turned over to the Company, the details of which I am not now able to state. An officer in the Quartermaster's Department is engaged in getting the papers together, and they will be furnished. The attention of the Department, some time prior to the 27th of June, was called to the railroads in Tennessee by a correspondence between the Quartermaster-General and Gen. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, copies of which I hereby present. I have the originals here, which the Committee may examine if they desire. On the 7th of July, the Quartermaster-General submitted to the Secretary of War a report upon the subject, relating to a communication from M. BURNS, President of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, which is annexed with the other papers. These views of the Quartermaster-General were concurred in by the Secretary of War generally, and so indorsed on the report on the 11th of July, 1865. At the time of my approval of the report, I did not advert to the observations which had been made by the Quartermaster-General in the close of his report in regard to the act of Congress of the 31st of January, 1862. My construction of the law differs from that which seemed to be entertained by the Quartermaster-General in regard to that subject. I have not regarded that act as having anything to do with roads in Tennessee, or in any of the other States where they were captured by our armies, or were enemy's property acquired by military occupation.

* * * * *

Q.—In case of the construction of a railroad by the Government, the Government furnishing the material and the labor, what has been the custom of the Department in surrendering such roads to companies claiming them? A.—In all instances, I think, such roads have been surrendered in the same manner as if they had been originally constructed by the companies. That subject was talked of, and was the subject of a good deal of conference between myself and the Quartermaster-General; my own view was that the great object, on the part of the Government, was to get these roads operated; and that to go into an inquiry as to the cost of construction would be impracticable, either as to the actual cost of construction or as to any certain rule of compensation, because many of them were constructed at a much larger expense than companies would construct them; they were constructed under the pressure of war, and for temporary purposes; the object of arriving at the actual cash or money value or equivalent for the roads was not only impracticable, but really of but very little practical interest in comparison with the great end of having the channels of commerce in the rebel States opened and carried on, with a view of getting out their produce, furnishing supplies, and getting commerce into its regular channels; in my own view, that appeared to be the most certain and most speedy system of reconstruction we could adopt, and that it would tend more to establish harmony than any other thing that could be done by the Government; in view of all this, and after the most deliberate consideration we could give to it, it was the opinion of the Quartermaster-General and myself—certainly my own—that it would be impracticable to make any distinction; and, so far as I know, no distinction was made in any part of the country in reference to roads built by the Government and roads that had been constructed by companies before the war commenced.

Q.—Suppose the Government, at its own expense, had constructed seventy miles of railroad in one of the rebel States, and that, at the close of the war, a company should apply to the Executive Department of the Government for a transfer of the road so constructed to it; by what authority or provision of law would the Executive Department be authorized to transfer the road so constructed to the company making the application? A.—I do not know of any act of Congress that directly, or in terms, would authorize any such transfer; but regarding the construction of the road in time of war simply as a means or instrument of carrying on war, when the war was over I would conceive it to be strictly proper and within the scope of the powers of the General commanding, or especially of the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, to render that instrument as available for peace purposes as possible. And inasmuch as the road would be entirely useless unless it was operated, and it would be for the benefit and interest of the public to have it operated as speedily as possible, I should think it would be in the exercise of a wise discretion, and exercising proper authority, to turn over that road to any company or individual who would operate it; for, in that way, he would be applying the war material to the only available use to which it could be applied.

These ideas were reduced to a system, and a plan was finally adopted involving the following propositions, viz.:

1. Every railroad in charge of the Quartermaster's Department to be turned over, as soon as no longer required, to the applicants seeming to have the best claim to it, and being able to operate it the most efficiently for the transportation of stores and troops.
2. No charge to be made against the railroad for expense of material or operation.
3. All material for permanent way used in the repair and construction of the road, and all damaged material of this class left along its route, to be considered part of the railroad given up with it.
4. No payment or credit to be given the road for occupation or use during the military necessity which compelled the United States to take possession of it; the return of the road with repairs being a full equivalent for its use.
5. All moveable property and rolling stock belonging to the United States, to be sold at auction, after ample notice, to the highest bidder.
6. All rolling stock and material which belonged to the road before the war or before possession by the United States forces, to be given up to the proper agents of the road as soon as no longer required.
7. When there are State Boards of public works able and willing to take roads, the roads to be given up to such Boards, leaving to the State authorities and judicial tribunals the determination of rival claims.
8. Railroads not operated by the Quartermaster's Department not to be interfered with unless under military necessity; but to be left with present possessors, subject only to removal of every official and operative who had not taken the oath of allegiance.
9. The eighth condition not being enforced, a receiver accountable for receipts to the Board of Directors to be appointed.
10. In Virginia no obstacle to be interposed to possession by the Board of Public Works of all the roads not in use by the United States military forces; and those thus used to be turned over to the Board when no longer required. In States holding bonds of the roads, but not having boards of public works, roads to be turned over to the State authorities, or to receiver appointed by the Treasury Department at the instance of the War Department, to take possession of them as abandoned property."

This general plan was defaced by order of the President, of Aug. 8, 1865, which related to the "relinquishment of Government control over roads in Tennessee," directing that the roads in said State be surrendered upon the following principles, to-wit:

1. Every company to reorganize and elect a board of directors whose loyalty should be established to Gen. THOMAS' satisfaction.
2. A complete inventory of rolling stock, tools, and other material and property on each road to be made out in triplicate.
3. Separate inventories of rolling stock and other property originally belonging to each road, and that furnished by and belonging to the Government.
4. Bonds satisfactory to the Government for payment, within twelve months from transfer or such other reasonable time as should be agreed upon, of a fair valuation of Government property turned over upon an adequate appraisement—the United States reserving Government dues for carrying mails and other service by each company until payment of obligations by the companies, and the balance of unliquidated indebtedness remaining at the maturity of the debt to be paid by the companies in money.
5. Tabular statements to be made of all expenditures by the Government for repairs to each road, with full statements of receipts from private freights, passage, and other sources, and of the number of persons and amount of freight transported, and the distance in each case. All of said reports or tabular statements to be made in triplicate, one each for the Secretary of War, the military headquarters of the department, and the railroad company.
6. All railroads in Tennessee to be required to pay arrearages of interest due on bonds issued by that State, prior to the date of its pretended secession, to aid in construction of the roads, before declaration or payment of dividends to stockholders.
7. Buildings erected for Government purposes on the line of railroads, and not valuable or useful for business of the companies, not to be a charge against the Companies, and charge not to be made for rebuilding houses, bridges or other structures which were destroyed by the Federal army.
8. Authority given Gen. THOMAS to give to Quartermasters within his division any orders necessary for the carrying out of this plan.

After a conference between the Secretary of War and the Quartermaster-General on Oct. 14, 1865, the benefits of the foregoing plan were extended to all roads within Gen. THOMAS' command; and subsequently, "upon the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General," the same privileges were extended to other roads.

Many million dollars' worth of property passed into the hands of railway corporations under these orders. Was it property, the title to which was vested in the United States? So far as the road beds and other real estate belonging thereto are concerned, this question must be answered in the negative. None of these roads had become the property of the Government either by seizure, condemnation and sale of the roads themselves, or of the shares held by the stockholders. The title was in the companies. The Government was in possession for military purposes. When these purposes had been served the Government relinquished its possession and surrendered the roads. Such is the case which the testimony discloses. Whether this action was wise, prudent or just, are not questions for us to determine. We are dealing with crimes and misdemeanors, and if these do not appear the case fails, no matter what amount of folly and censurable conduct may be disclosed.

Here it may be well to call attention to the action of the Attorney-General, (Mr. SPEED,) relative to the property of corporations. A letter of instruction was directed by him to the United States District-Attorney for Alabama in these words, to wit:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18, 1865.

SIR: A corporation cannot be guilty of treason, or of any of the acts denounced in the Confiscation Law of July 17, 1862. You will not, therefore, seize the property of corporations, and release any that may have been seized. Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES SPEED, Attorney-General.

JAMES Q. SMITH, Esq., United States Attorney, Montgomery, Alabama.

This was a terse and emphatic approval of the position assumed by the Assistant Attorney-General in a communication addressed to the same District-Attorney, on the 22d September, 1865, in which he said:

This office has heretofore been, and is now of the opinion that a proceeding will not be and cannot be sustained in law under that statute to enforce the confiscation of the property of a corporation for any acts done by the directors or agents of the corporation in contravention of the statute. Such acts can only render the directors or agents personally responsible to the law. They cannot render the corporation liable to the penalties of the Confiscation Act. The directors being but attorneys could do no act unless within the scope of their authority, to bind their principals. Were the rule different, the loyal stockholders and creditors of the corporation, including those who may never have been in the rebellious States, would lose their property without having been in any way in fault. If the law were otherwise, the property of every town and city whose officers may have applied any part of the corporation funds in aid of the rebellion would be liable to confiscation; and thus loyal citizens as well as rebels might be punished for acts in which they had no personal share or sympathy.

We are not prepared to challenge the correctness of the doctrine here advanced.

It may be claimed that, so far as regards movable property, a different rule applies. What then? In most instances a different one was applied. In many cases the rule was violated to the advantage of the Government, for it was applied even in the cases of corporations. Property of this description was appraised and sold to the companies, absolute property rights were asserted by the Government and sales were made. In such cases, wherein payments were not made at the time of sale, bonds securing the amounts bid were required and executed. There was no law for this, and every such sale was illegal. But every unlawful act is not a crime. Were these things done with intent to violate law and injure the Government, even under the broad doctrine that a civil officer may be impeached for a common law crime, these things must appear. They do not appear in this case.

An effort is made to fix on the President a criminal intent and corrupt motive, by proving the following state of facts: A communication in these words was addressed to the President in the interest of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, viz.:

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1866.

SIR: M. BURNS, President of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, at Nashville, Tenn., requested me to say to your Excellency that he is sorely pressed by the officers of the Government to pay in part for the material he purchased for the use of this road from the Quartermaster's Department. He says that he was induced to believe that the Government would not urge the payment of those claims until time could be had to make a settlement for the use of the road upon a basis proposed by him (BURNS) to Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS, in the presence of Mr. LINCOLN.

Acting upon this belief, he advertised that he was ready to pay the interest on the bonds of the Company in New-York on a certain day, and made all his preparations for it, but in the meantime the above demand was made, accompanied by threats that they would again seize the road.

Now, what he most urgently desires of you is, that the payment of these claims be ordered to be suspended until the settlement can be had, or to give him time to make the road earn the money. The road is doing well, and all that the Company want is time. The amount now on deposit to meet interest on bonds would pay the amount now due the Government.

You see how ruinous it would be to him, to the credit of the company and the credit of the State, if he is forced to comply with this demand.

Very respectfully,
JNO. McCLELLAN,
For M. BURNS.

His Excellency the President.

This appeal was successful and an extension was granted in pursuance of an order indorsed on the communication, and which is here copied:

Respectfully referred to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, with directions that collection be suspended until further orders.

EDMUND COOPER, Acting Private Secretary.

The President held nineteen bonds of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company at $1,000 each. These bonds were guaranteed by the State of Tennessee. In the testimony of Col. ROBERT MORROW, the history of these bonds, as well as some others, is given, and the following quotation is made therefrom, to wit:

I have seen these bonds again, and can give about this description of them: There are nineteen mortgage bonds of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company, issued under a special act of the Legislature, and the payment of which is guaranteed by the State of Tennessee. Six of these have the following indorsement on the back, written in ink: "From the Bank of Tennessee to Gov. JOHNSON. C. J." I know the handwriting of the initials to be that of CAVE JOHNSON, who was President of the Bank of Tennessee from 1853 until about the beginning of the war. The bonds were issued in 1854, or at least bear that date. The other thirteen of the nineteen correspond with the six I have described in every particular, except the indorsement of CAVE JOHNSON. They are made payable to bearer, and may be transferred without any formal assignment. There are also ten bonds of the State of Tennessee, issued for the general purposes of the revenue of the State, bearing date 1859, for $1,000 each, five of them bearing the same indorsement, signed "C. J.," as the six Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad bonds I have referred to. Four of the other Tennessee State six per cent. bonds, of $1,000 each, have the following indorsement:

MAXWELL, SAULPAW & Co. sold this bond to A. JOHNSON, Sept. 24, 1860.

A. L. MAXWELL & CO.

These bonds were also issued by the State of Tennessee for general State purposes. One of the ten Tennessee State bonds bears no indorsement. There is also one bond of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad for $1,000, bearing the following indorsement:

"Sold by me to ANDREW JOHNSON on the 15th of October, 1858. WM. M. LOWEY.

Making in all thirty bonds of $1,000 each. Then, in addition to these are four new bonds, into which the overdue interest on the Tennessee State bonds was funded. I cut the coupons from the thirty bonds for interest, which had accumulated since the first or middle of 1861, and, through the First National Bank of Washington, transmitted those cut from the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad bonds to New-York, where they were paid in currency, and the ten Tennessee State bonds and one East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad bond to Nashville to be funded, and for which the four new bonds were received, the difference, whatever it was, being paid."

It is claimed by the Committee that this state of facts shows that the President acted corruptly in granting an extension of time to the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Company for the payment of the amount due the Government, because the State of Tennessee was not prepared to pay the interest due on these bonds, and that the only way to get his interest was for him to postpone the payment of the debt due to the United States, so that the Company could use its funds in taking up the coupons due on the bonds; that in this the President prostituted the powers of his office to advance his private interests. If this extension stood alone amid all the pressing needs of Southern Railroad Companies and their applications for relief, some force might be accorded to the argument based on it. But what are the facts? In Mr. STANTON's testimony it appears that:

"The first extensions of time for the payment of indebtedness to the Government were given by order of Major-Gen. Thomas on the 29th of March, 1866, when upon representation of the inability of the East Tennessee and Virginia, and the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Companies to commence regular monthly payments, and in consideration of the same inability, and a disposition to meet its liabilities to the Government on the part of the Mississippi and Tennessee, he directed extension to be granted to these three Companies. By direction of Gen. Thomas extensions were also allowed: on April 5 to the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company, upon representation that such extension would be the best arrangement for payment that the Company could make; on April 10 to the New-Orleans and Ohio, upon the application of the Company; on April 12 to the Nashville and Northwestern, upon the application of the Company; on April 17 to the Nashville and Chattanooga, because the money which should have been applied to liquidation of indebtedness to the Government had been paid out; on April 26 to the Mobile and Great Northern, and the Mississippi, Gainesville, and Tuscaloosa, on the application of the companies, and the recommendation of the quartermaster charged with the management of the affairs of military railroads and the collection of indebtedness; on May 7 to the Mississippi Central, and the Nashville and Decatur line, upon the solicitation and representations of the companies.

Extensions were granted by order of the Secretary of War: on May 11 to the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad, upon the recommendation of Maj.-Gen. Thomas and the Quartermaster-General, based upon the representation of the embarrassment of the stockholders, and the outlay required for repairs to the road; on July 20 to the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, on the recommendation of Maj.-Gen. Thomas and the Quartermaster-General, based on the inability of the Company to pay, and the defeat of the purpose of the transfer which would result from the attempt at enforcement of immediate payment; on Aug. 3 to the Alabama and Florida, on the recommendation of Major-Gen. Thomas and the Quartermaster-General; on Aug. 28 to the Atlantic and Western, on the application of the Governor of Georgia, and obtain further security by enactment of the Georgia Legislature for the payment of the indebtedness; on Nov. 21 to the Nashville and Decatur line, on the recommendation of Major-Gen. Thomas, based upon the disposition of the Company to act in good faith, the greater security for payment, the advantage to the Government in having the road resume operation, and the disadvantage of selling the property at public sale; on Dec. 5 to the Selma and Meridan, on the recommendation of Major-Gen. THOMAS and the Quartermaster-General; on Dec. 5 to the Mobile and Ohio, on the recommendation of Major-Gen. THOMAS and the Quartermaster-General.

As to the restoration of property which had been seized and held by agents of the Government, and under the act of July 12, 1862, commonly known as the confiscation act, the acts of July 2, 1864, and March 3, 1865, relating to the Bureau of Freedmen and Refugees, and the act of July 2, 1864, which provided "for the collection of captured and abandoned property," many pages of testimony have been taken. Pages 84 to 159 inclusive, embrace the testimony of Gen. O. O. HOWARD, Gen. J. S. FULLERTON, Gen. RUFUS SAXTON, DANIEL R. GOODLOE, and D. H. STARBUCK; pages 364 to 368 that of Gen. E. R. S. CANBY; pages 512 to 525, additional by Gen. FULLERTON; pages 550 to 554, that of Attorney-Gen. STANBERY; pages 614 to 618, that of the Secretary of the Treasury; pages 761 to 766 additional by Gen. HOWARD, with exhibits and statement of property restored on pages 773 to 777; pages 806 to 813, that of ex-Attorney-Gen. SPEED with exhibits; pages 816 to 824, that of Hon. FRANCIS E. SPINNER; pages 860 to 863, additional by the Secretary of the Treasury, with exhibits on pages 870 to 878. This testimony discloses the policy and practice of the Executive Department in the administration of said several acts, and shows the funds and amounts of property restored to claimants and former owners.

Section five of the act of July 17, 1862, provides:

That to insure the speedy termination of the rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits and effects of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same and the proceeds thereof for the support of the army of the United States, &c.

Section seven declares

That to secure the condemnation and sale of any such property after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purpose aforesaid, proceeding *in rem* shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court thereof, or in any Territorial Court, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases, and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemy's property, and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the Court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid." The testimony shows that a large amount of property had been seized under the fifth section of the aforesaid act, and proceedings were pending in a number of districts, looking to the condemnation and sale of the same.

Section thirteen of the act is in these words, to wit:

"That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

Acting in harmony with the spirit of this section of the act referred to, President LINCOLN issued his Amnesty Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, portions of which are here quoted, as follows:

Whereas, in and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States; and

Whereas, A rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and

Whereas, With reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized, at any time thereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

Whereas, The Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with the well-established judicial exposition of the pardoning power,

* * * * * Therefore

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known, to all persons who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, *with restoration of all rights of property*, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which said oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I, —— ——, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court, so help me God."

This proclamation specified the classes of persons excepted from its benefits, and also contained President LINCOLN's one-tenth plan of reconstruction. The act of July 17, 1862, and the proclamation referred to, established a policy relative to persons who engaged in the rebellion, their rights and property.

After the war ceased and Mr. JOHNSON had succeeded to the Presidency, it became necessary to consider what should be done, in view of the policy thus established, with rebels and their property. The act creating the office of Attorney-General provides that one of his duties shall be, "to give his advice and opinion upon questions of law when required by the President of the United States," &c. (*Brightly's Digest*, 92.) It is fair to presume that, when the President receives an opinion from the Attorney-General, he is justifiable in following it. If this be not true, the statute is not only a meaningless contrivance, but a dangerous trap.

Mr. SPEED testifies that, as Attorney-General, he more than once gave the President opinions that the act of July 17, 1862, was a war measure, and that the war being over, it was not proper to continue to enforce it. (Page 807.) The present Attorney-General (Mr. STANBERY) approves this position of his predecessor, and testified that

"The recital of the Act of 1862 is, that for the purpose of suppressing insurrection, confiscation is ordered to be carried on. After the insurrection was put down, it did not seem proper to go on and order confiscation." (Page 552.)

This new view of the law has been acted on by the President. But this did not complete the policy he has pursued upon this subject. He next inquired of the Attorney-General (Mr. SPEED) whether a cessation of hostilities rendered it necessary or proper that another proclamation of amnesty and pardon should be issued. This inquiry was made on the 21st of April, 1865. On the first day of May following, the Attorney-General submitted to the President, at length, his opinion, and advised "that another and new offer of amnesty, adapted to the existing condition of things, should be proclaimed." (Pages 1,083 to 1,086.)

In pursuance of this opinion, the President issued his amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865, as follows, to wit:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons, who had directly or by implication participated in the said rebellion; and

Whereas, Many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion have since the issuance of said proclamations, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and

Whereas, Many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty or pardon thereunder, by reason of their participation, directly or by implication, in said rebellion, and continued hostility to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamations, now desire to apply for and obtain amnesty and pardon;

To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings under the laws of the United States providing for the confiscation of property of persons engaged in rebellion have been instituted; but on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I ——, do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder. And that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God."

[Here follows the enumeration of the excepted clauses.]

Provided, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

This proclamation did not differ materially from the one issued by President LINCOLN, except in an enlargement of the excepted classes, and a modification of the oath so far as to exclude all conditions concerning a support of all laws and proclamations having "reference to the emancipation of slaves."

In all cases of the seizure of the property of persons who come within the amnesty declared, and of those to whom special pardons have been granted, it has been restored, and in some instances the restoration has been made after condemnation—in a few, after sale. The circumstances governing the latter class of cases do not appear in the testimony.

This was done upon the broad ground that "when the pardon is full it releases the punishment and blots out of existence the guilt, so that in the eye of the law the offender is as innocent as if he had never committed the offence," and that, "if granted before conviction, it prevents any of the penalties and disabilities consequent upon conviction from attaching," as was subsequently held by the Supreme Court of the United States in *ex parte* Garland, 4 Wallace, 380.

Whether the policy thus established be right or wrong, wise or unwise, the principles involved in it seem to have guided the President in the surrender of property made by him in all cases of seizures under the several acts of Congress above mentioned, except such as may have been made in accordance with the principles of the acts themselves.

Let it here be noted that every act of Congress determining a penalty or forfeiture must be based upon some crime, and that every crime lies within the limits of the pardoning power. This principle extends to every seizure of property under the several acts of Congress above mentioned. This resolves this entire branch of the case, as well as that which affirms a corrupt use of the pardoning power, into a determination of the question whether in each act of pardon, the element of corruption entered. We have not been able to discover the instance in which this element appears. However much we may question the wisdom, prudence or sagacity which have marked the exercise of this power, we must still ask for the evidence of its corrupt use under any view of the law governing the case. The testimony fails to present a satisfactory answer.

INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS.

The sixth charge is: That the President has corruptly interfered in elections, and committed acts and conspired with others to commit acts which, in contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors. Both branches of this charge relate mainly to subjects which have already been considered under other charges; and it is unnecessary to recapitulate what has gone before. A great deal of the matter contained in the volume of testimony reported to the House, is of no value whatever. Much of it is mere hearsay, opinions of witnesses, and no little amount of it utterly irrelevant to the case. Comparatively a small amount of it could be used on a trial of this case before the Senate. All of the testimony relating to the failure to try, and admission to bail of, JEFF. DAVIS, the assassination of President LINCOLN the diary of J. WILKES BOOTH, his place of burial, the practice of pardon brokerage, the alleged correspondence of the President with JEFFERSON DAVIS, may be interesting to a reader, but is not of the slightest importance so far as a determination of this case is concerned. Still much of this irrelevant matter has been interwoven into the report of the majority, and has served to heighten its color and to deepen its tone. Strike out the stage effect of this irrelevant matter and the prominence given to the Tudors, the Stuarts and the Michael Burns, and much of the play will disappear. Settle down upon the real evidence in the case—that which will establish, in view of the attending circumstances, a substantial crime, by making plain the elements which constitute it—and the case, in many respects, dwarfs into a political contest.

In approaching a conclusion, we do not fail to recognize two stand-points from which this case can be reviewed—the legal and the political. Viewing it from the former, the case upon the law and the testimony fails. Viewing it from the latter, the case is a success. The President has disappointed the hopes and expectations of those who placed him in power. He has betrayed their confidence and joined hands with their enemies. He has proved false to the express and implied conditions which underlie his elevation to power, and as we view the case, deserves the censure and condemnation of every well-disposed citizen of the Republic. While we acquit him of impeachable crimes, we pronounce him guilt of many wrongs. His contest with Congress has delayed reconstruction and inflicted vast injury upon the people of the rebel States. He has been blind to the necessities of the times and to the demands of a progressive civilization. He remains enveloped in the darkness of the past, and seems not to have detected the dawning brightness of the future. Incapable of appreciating the grand changes which the past six years have wrought, he seeks to measure the great events which surround him, by the narrow rules which adjusted public affairs, before the rebellion and its legitimate consequences destroyed them and established others. Judge him politically, we must condemn him. But the day of political impeachments would be a sad one for this country. Political unfitness and incapacity must be tried at the ballot-box, not in the High Court of Impeachment. A contrary rule might leave to Congress but little time for other business than the trial of impeachments. But we are not now dealing with political offences. Crimes and misdemeanors are now demanding our attention. Do these within the meaning of the Constitution appear? Rest the case upon political offences, and we are prepared to pronounce against the President, for such offences are numerous and grave. If Mexican experience is desired we need have no difficulty, for there almost every election is productive of a revolution. If the people of this Republic desire such a result, we have not yet been able to discover it, nor would we favor it if its presence were manifest while we condemn and censure the political conduct of the President, and judge him unwise in the use of his discretionary powers, and appeal to the people of the Republic to sustain us, we still affirm that the conclusion at which we have arrived is correct.

We therefore declare that the case before us, presented by the testimony and measured by the law, does not disclose such high crimes and misdemeanors, within the meaning of the Constitution, as require "the interposition of the Constitutional power of this House," and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the proposed impeachment of the President of the United States, and that the subject be laid upon the table.

JAMES F. WILSON.
FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 26, 1867.

$31,000 U. S. 6s. 6-20s. C. '62	108	10 Park Bank	145
150,000 do ... b3	108	25 Ninth Nat. Bank	102½
2,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 new	106	100 Phenix Bank	104½
50,000 do	107⅞	100 Quick. Min. Co.	16
5,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	106	100 At. Mail	117¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 new iss	107⅞	100 Mar. Pref	13
13,000 U.S.5s.10-40s.C.	102½	100 do ... 2d call	13½
10,000 do	102¼	100 Boston W. P.	17½
60,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, R. '67 new	107¾	5 Adams Ex. Co.	79
25,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	105½	6 do	80
30,000 do 3d series	105¼	200 do	79¼
5,000 N.C. St. 6s. ex.c.	53¾	50 do	79
10,000 Mo. St. 6s.	94⅞	100 do ... 2d call	79¼
5,000 Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jo. Issue	82	250 do	79⅝
5,000 Mo. 6s. Pac. R. Issue	94⅞	100 do ... b30	79½
2,000 Ga. St. 7s.	83½	200 W. Fargo & Co	51⅝
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	61	35 Am. Ex.	76
15,000 O. & M. Cer.	25¾	3 do	75¾
20,000 do	26	10 do	76½
1,000 Ohio & M. 1st M.	89	300 U.S. Ex. Co.	79
5,000 Erie 2d M. '79	102½	100 Cleve. & Tol.	101¾
4,000 Erie 4th M.	91½	50 Mer. U. Ex.	36½
5,000 Har. 1st M.	100½	100 do	36¾
5,000 Chic. & N.W. 1st	84	35 do	37¼
1,000 To.&W.1st M.Ex	89	110 do	37½
1,000 P.,Ft.W.& C.2d	97½	200 do	37¾
7 Bk. of Commerce	116	200 do ... 2d call	38
40 Continental Bank	105¾	100 do ... s10	38
50 Cen. Nat. Bank	103	100 N. Y. Cen	113⅞
12 do	104	200 Erie R.	71¾
10 Fourth National	107	100 do	78
50 do	106	500 Reading R.	96
142 West. U. T.	32½	100 do	96⅛
200 do ... 2d call	32½	200 do ... b30	96¼
400 Pacific Mail	117¾	400 do ... b60	96½
400 do	117¾	100 do	96⅝
1000 do	118	150 M. S. & N. I. R.	79⅞
97 do	118	200 do ... 2d call	79⅝
100 do ... b30	118¾	7 Chi. & N.W. R.	57
300 do ... s60	117¾	400 do	57⅝
50 do	118¼	100 do ... s10	58
300 do ... 2d call	120	300 do ... b30	58⅜
50 do	120½	100 do ... 2d call	58⅜
200 do	119⅞	25 Chic. & N.W. P.	66
300 do	120	100 do	66¼
50 do ... s10	119½	1150 do	66
100 do ... s60	119¼	100 do	66½
		200 do ... b30	66⅜
		100 do	66⅝
		100 Chic. & R. I.	95
		25 do	96
		200 Mil. & St. Paul	39⅞
		100 do	40
		111 N. J. R.	135
		10 N. J. Cen. R.	119¼

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000 U. S. 6s '81, C.	113	150 Adams Ex	79¼
12,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s, C. '62	107¾	100 do	79⅝
50,000 do	108	1000 do	79
8,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	105½	3 Amer. Ex	77½
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s, R., '65. N. Issue	107⅛	40 do	76
50,000 U. S. 5-20s, C.67. New Issue	107⅞	20 do	78⅜
8,000 U.S. 6s 5-20s R. '67, New Is	107¾	100 U. S. Ex	80
25,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C.	102¼	100 Wells Fargo Ex	52
175,000 do	102⅛	5 Mer. Union Ex	39
12,000 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. 3d Ser	105¼	5 do	39½
23,000 Tenn.St.6s. new	61½	100 do	40
2,000 Missouri 6s	94⅞	100 do	40¼
10,000 O. & M. Cer	26¼	500 Erie Railroad	71½
3,000 do	26⅛	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	79¾
2,000 Tol. & W.1st M.e	89	100 do ... b25	80
100 West.U.Tel	32¾	100 do	79⅞
100 do	32⅝	400 Chi. & N. W. R.	58⅝
100 Mariposa Pr.	13	100 do	58½
50 Pacific Mail	121	500 Chi. & N. W. Pf	66⅝
400 do	121¼	1000 do	66½
50 do	121½	200 do	66⅜
100 Atlantic Mail	117¾	100 Ohio. & R. I. R.	95⅝
100 do	118	100 do	95⅞
100 do	117¾	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	101¼
100 N. Y. Cen ... s30	113½	200 do	101⅜
100 do	113⅛	20 Mil. & St. P. R.	40½
308 T., W. & W	38	500 do	41
		200 do ... b30	41¼
		200 Mil. & St. P ... b30	61½
		50 do	62
		100 do	61½
		300 P., F. W. & Chi	97¼
		1000 do	97⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

10 Am. Ex. Co	76⅜	15 Mer. U. Ex	38
200 Adams Ex. Co	79	100 West. U. Tel ... c	32⅛
200 do	79¼	100 N. Y. Cen ... s3	113⅜
100 do ... b3	79	600 Erie R.	71⅞
100 do	78⅜	200 do ... b3	71¾
400 Pacific Mail ... ex-d	118	100 Hudson R.	124⅞
300 do ... c	117¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C ... b5	97
500 do	117⅝	200 Mich. S. & N. I	79⅛
200 do	117⅜	100 do ... b3	79¼
300 do ... s3	117⅜	100 Chic. R. I. & P	95⅝
200 do	117¼	1200 Chi. & N. W. R	58
600 Quicksilver	16	500 do ... b3	58½
400 do	15¾	400 do	58¼
200 do ... c	15⅞	200 do	58⅜
100 do ... s30	15⅞	1100 Chi. & N. W. Pf	66
100 do ... s15	15⅞		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & Mis. Cer	25⅞	400 Erie R ... c	71⅛
22 Amer. Ex	77	500 do	71¼
100 do	79⅛	100 do ... b15	71¾
100 do ... b10	80	100 do ... s10	71⅞
100 do ... b30	81¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	61⅝
100 do ... b3	80	200 Cleve. & Pitts	83
300 Pacific Mail ... ex-d	120⅝	50 Ill. Cen	130¼
300 do	120¾	200 C., R. I. & P	95⅜
50 do ... c	120	300 Chi. & N. W. R	58¼
200 do	119⅝	400 do ... b3	58⅝
100 do ... c	120¼	400 do	58⅝
200 W. U. Tel	32⅝	300 do ... c	58⅜
100 do	32⅝	100 do ... b5	58⅝
100 do ... b3	32¾	1800 Chic. & N.W.Pf	66⅝
1100 N. Y. Cen. R	113¼	400 do ... b3	66½
100 Reading R ... b10	96⅝	200 do ... b15	66⅝
100 M. & St. P	40⅜	200 do ... c	66⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$15,000 O. & M. C ... b10	26⅛	200 Erie R ... b3	71¾
13,000 do	26	100 Reading R.	96⅞
10,000 do ... b5	26	100 M. S. & N. I	79¾
100 Adams Ex	79⅛	100 do	79⅞
100 do	79⅞	900 do	80
100 Mer. U. Ex	41	200 do	80⅛
100 do ... s30	41	200 do ... s3	80
30 Amer. Ex. Co	78⅛	500 do	80
100 Quicksilver	15½	100 Mil. & St. Paul. Pf	61⅝
100 do ... s30	15⅛	300 Chic. R. I. & P	95⅞
100 Mar. Pf	12⅞	100 do ... b3	95⅞
200 do	13	200 Chic. & N. W. R	58⅝
100 do ... s60	13⅛	200 do	58⅝
100 Pacific M ... ex-d b30	121⅛	100 do ... b10	58⅝
50 do	121⅛	1500 Chic. & N.W.Pr	67
200 do	121¼	300 do	66⅞
100 N. Y. Cent	113⅝	600 do ... b8	67
300 West U. Tel	32⅞	100 do ... b10	67⅛
200 do ... b10	33	400 do ... s10	67
700 do	33	1000 do ... b30	67⅛
200 do ... b10	33⅛	1800 do	67⅛
100 do	33⅛		

TUESDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

The following members of the House of Representatives constitute the two important Committees on Financial Affairs, as announced by Speaker COLFAX yesterday:

On Ways and Means.	*On Banking and Currency.*
Mr. Schenck, of Ohio,	Mr. Pomeroy, of N. Y.,
Mr. Hooper, of Mass.,	Mr. Hooper, of Mass.,
Mr. Moorhead, of Penn.,	Mr. Buckland, of Ohio,
Mr. Allison, of Iowa,	Mr. Lynch, of Maine,
Mr. Griswold, of N. Y.,	Mr. Hubbard, of W. Va.,
Mr. Brooks, of New-York,	Mr. Judd, of Illinois,
Mr. Logan, of Ill.,	Mr. Coburn, of Indiana,
Mr. Maynard, of Tenn.,	Mr. Randall, of Penn.,
Mr. Niblack, of Ind.	Mr. Barnes, of New-York.

Two-thirds of both Committees are believed to be opposed to the further withdrawal, at present, of the Greenback Currency, and a majority of the Banking and Currency Committee are believed to be favorable to a moderate addition to the present National Bank Note Circulation; or, if the House should so instruct them, they will report a bill to substitute Greenbacks for National Bank Notes.

The financial feeling on the Street has improved since yesterday on the Washington reports, and Gold has been weaker through the day on the present look of the impeachment question. Of the three reports from the Judiciary Committee, that of the majority is deemed the weakest and least tenable, and the whole subject will probably be dropped, to be heard of no more, before the Christmas Holidays. The sales of Gold were at 139⅞@139⅛@139⅜ ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were in moderate demand for the Cunarder to-morrow, on the basis of 109¼ for 60 day standard Bankers' bills on London. The immediate supply of Merchant bills is not large, but there is more doing in Cotton for export, and the Exchange drawn against it will probably be sensibly felt next week. The Money Market has been restored to quiet and steadiness at 7 ⅌ cent. on call to the Stock Brokers, and within a day or two a better currency is reported by some of the Discount Brokers for prime Merchant paper of short dates. Some Cash balances were left this afternoon with the great dealers in the Public Funds at 6 ⅌ cent. on United States Stocks, subject to call.

On the Stock Exchange the new United States 5-20s of 1865-67, January and July, were in large demand, and the price advanced to 107⅞ ⅌ cent. The conversions of 7.30 ⅌ cents into these Bonds this week are very heavy, $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 per day, but very few appear to come upon the market for sale. The Treasury Office ran out of the Bonds this forenoon, and this caused a temporary scarcity on the Street. The delay, however, in getting more Bonds from Washington will not be long. The other Gold-bearing Bonds were steady.

There was increased activity on the Exchange in the Miscellaneous Shares at advancing princes. The Steamships rose 4 ⅌ cent. late in the day on Pacific, and 118 was paid for Atlantic. The new Express Company rose to $41 50 for $35 paid up, equal to nearly 120 ⅌ cent., and the old Companies were also in demand. The cause or causes of the rapid advance in the new Merchants' Union are not fully explained on the Street, but the fact itself denotes a complete triumph of the enterprise by one of the wealthiest combinations to break it down ever known in Wall-street. It is not pretended that the Stock is worth 120 ⅌ cent. on the books of the Company, at present, and it may be that the old Companies, who were neither able to break down nor bully nor wheedle into some sort of compromise especially favorable to themselves, have gone into the purchase of the Stock of the Merchants' Union to control the next election of Managers. This is one of the surmises of the Street. Another is that the long-continued practice of selling the new Stock *short* is about to culminate in something like a *corner*; but this is scarcely borne out by the fact that the Shares of all the old Companies have also advanced rapidly since two weeks. The Stock of the Western Telegraph continues to attract new buyers, and the price was 33 ⅌ cent. this Afternoon. The New-York and Western Railways were more generally active than yesterday and the turn of prices upward. The special attraction to the two Northwest Stocks carried the Common to 58⅞ and the Preferred to 67 ⅌ cent. Erie, New-York Central, Michigan Southern and Rock Island were all in favor this Afternoon, and between 5 and 6 o'clock, after the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. Gold was steadier:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	102½	102⅝	Missouris	94⅞	95
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108	108	Northwest	57⅝	58⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅝	107⅞	N. West Pref	65⅞	66⅛
N. Y. Central	113⅜	113⅞	Rock Island	95⅞	96
Erie	71⅝	71⅞	Fort Wayne	97	97⅛
Hudson	124⅛	125	W. U. Telegraph	32	33⅛
Reading	96	96⅝	St. Paul Pref	61	61⅝
Mich. Southern	79½	80	Pacific Mail	118	124
Pittsburgh	82⅞	83	American Gold	140	139⅝
Tenn. 6s, new	61⅛	61⅛	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1867	141	5-20 cou., 1867	107⅞
6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	112⅞	5-20 reg., 1867	107½
500 & 1,000, 1881	113	Oregon ½ yearly, '81	108½
5-20 registered, 1862	104⅝	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	101⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108	10-40 registered, 1874	100⅞
5-20 5 0 & 1,000, 1864	105⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	102⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	106	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 reg. 1865, n. is	107⅛	7 3-10 3d series	105⅛
5-20 cou. 1865, new iss	107⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	101	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101¼
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	107½	Illinois coupon 1879	101¼
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅛	Illinois War Loan	101½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1872	100	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	90
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1873	100	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1878	90
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1874	100	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c., ex-c	63¼
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1875	100	Tennessee new bds	61½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1877	100	Virginia 6s, ex coup	44
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1878	100	Virginia 6s, n. b.	40
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1871	91	Georgia 7s. new bonds	83
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan. 1874	91	North Carolina 6s	62
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. B'y loan, 1875	91	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	55
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Car. 6s. n. bds	52½
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri 6s	94⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	82
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is	94⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101¼	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¼		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Ocean	102
Manhattan	135	American Exchange	112
Mechanics'	120	Bank of North Am'a	107
Union	114	Hanover	109
City	200	Nassau	104½
Phenix	104	Continental	105¾
Tradesmen's	135	Importers' & Trad's	118
National	108	Central National	103¾
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	First National	201
Seventh Ward	110	Fourth National	107
State of New-York	106	Ninth National	102
Commerce	116		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	91	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	92½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
N. Y. Cen. 7s, c. n. '76	113	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s. 2d. ind., 1879	102½	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	71
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	91½	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	70
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	90	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	70
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	91	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102	Chi. & R. I. Con. 1st	92½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103½
Harlem 3d M., 1868	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	105
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86½
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	90	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	87
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	96	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	73
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	103
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	118	Chi. & Alton S.F. Inc.	91
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	88½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	75	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	83½	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	102
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	81¼	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st Mge	65½
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	88		

In prospect of a consolidation with the other Lake Shore Roads, the old Buffalo and State Line Company (including, by recent arrangement, the Erie and Northeast Road,) have placed their Capital, from Buffalo to Erie, at $5,000,000. This arrangement places the original investment of the New-York Central Company in the Buffalo and State Line as worth $1,355,750, at the par value of the new Stock; but as 140 ⅌ cent. is already bid for this Stock, the market value of the $542,300 original Buffalo and State Line investment, as reckoned in the General Balance Sheet of the New-York Central Company, is really to-day equal to $1,898,050.

Mr. HENRY KEEP has been unanimously elected a member of the Chicago and North Western Railway Board of Direction, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. J. D. FISH.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the third week in November:

1867	$293,529
1866	225,355
Increase	$68,174

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the third week in November:

1867	$97,134
1866	99,482
Decrease	$2,348

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Board of Water Commissioners of St. Louis for the sale, at public auction, on the 12th of December, of *two million five hundred thousand dollars* of St. Louis City Water (Gold) Bonds.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $288,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $35,000; total receipts, $2,064,300 24; total payments, $1,261,942 79; balance, $109,923,120 98.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $4,484,083. Included in the exports have been 10,624 bales.

Messrs. BELDING, KEITH & Co., in their London circular of Nov. 16, say of United States Securities:

"Since our last report of the 9th there have been some important changes in prices, which this morning are buoyant. 5-20 Bonds, for which there is still a very fair demand, both on home and German account, have followed the gold quotation from New-York, which is 1⅜ ⅌ cent. higher than this day week. Hence, in the absence of other causes, the consequent decline of ⅜ ⅌ cent. in 5-20 Bonds, the quotations for which are 70⅛ to 70¾, and 69⅛ to 69⅞ for 1862s and 1865s respectively. That this difference of 1¼ ⅌ cent. between the two issues (identical in every respect, excepting that the '65s have three more years to run) is so persistently maintained is a matter of surprise to many holders, and almost inexplicable. The nearest approximation of the latter issue to the 1862s at any time since their introduction on the London Stock Exchange has been 1 ⅌ cent. 10-40 bonds are the same as last week, viz.: 66⅛@67⅛, but there is so little stock on the market that these quotations must be looked upon in a great measure as nominal. Considerable shipments on order by cable will be made from New-York, and on arrival of these, and after their regular circulation on the market, we shall doubtless get a workable figure. For obvious reasons, they are held in especial favor here by a particular class of investers."

The New-Orleans *Crescent* of Nov. 22 says:

"On the 1st inst. the City of New-Orleans had in circulation $4,535,222 50 in its promises to pay. Of this amount, $3,265,535 is in fives, tens and twenties. Fully two and a half millions are probably in tens and twenties. The Treasurer's report, transmitted to the Council last evening, does not specify the amounts issued of each of these denominations separately, except so far as the emissions authorized by the late Council are concerned. If we take it for granted that the issues of the late Council were made in about the same proportions as to denominations as the issues of previous Councils, we shall estimate the volume of tens and twenties in circulation to be much more than two and a half millions. The late Council issued $1,152,400 in large notes, $34,000 in fives, and $298,272 in smaller currency. The volume of fives it put in circulation was only about three per cent. of the amount of tens and twenties it emitted. At this rate there would have been $3,167,570 of tens and twenties in circulation on the first of the present month. We believe that the late Council issued a larger proportion of tens and twenties than any of its predecessors, however, and that the amount of these notes now out is not far from what we have above stated. The total amount of city notes issued, first and last, up to Nov. 1, is $6,864,852; the total redeemed and destroyed, or set aside to be destroyed, $2,369,629 50. Of the total emissions, $1,502,198 was issued by the City Council in office in 1861 and early in 1862; $3,611,552, by the Military City Government; $1,484,672 by the last Council, and $306,430 by the present Municipal Government. The City Treasurer, in 1861-2, destroyed $9,577 75; the Military Government, $1,713,436; the last Council, $320,442, and the present one, $326,173 75."

Billions and Millions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is a common mistake of the newspapers to speak of the national debt as consisting of *billions* instead of millions of dollars; and in your paper of the 21st inst., your Washington correspondent remarked that—"since Gen. SPINNER has been in charge several *billions* of money have passed through his office without the loss of a single dollar." Allow me to say that a billion is a million of millions, or as expressed in units—1,000,000,000,000. Assuming that our national debt amounts to about three billions instead of three thousand millions of dollars, and if eight silver dollars will make a pile of one inch, and three billions of dollars be piled upon each other, the length of the column would reach about six millions of miles, or thirty times the distance of the moon from the earth: and if this amount were paid off at the rate of two hundred millions a year, the full payment would require about twenty thousand years. Has "repudiation" grown out of this mistake? A. B. C.

Transfers of Real Estate.

BROOKLYN, NOV. 26.

Hudson-av., w. s., 286 s. Concord-st., 21x100	$1,000
Raymond-st., e. s., 132 s. Galloway-st., 25x51	1,800
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 430 e. Nostrand-av., 15x100	3,970
Broadway, s. w. c. Ellery-st., 65x66	2,300
Degraw-st., s. s., 160 e. Hoyt-st., 40x100	1,000
Hall-st., w. s., 120 n. Gates-av., 12.4x100	5,000
Quincy-st., n. s., 200 w. Tompkins-av., 75x143	1,860
Grand-av., w. s., 48 s. Gates-av., 26x80	9,000
Taylor-st., n. s., 115 e. Myrtle-av., 26x100	9,100
Smith-st., w. s., Nelson-st., 20x80	6,700
Second-st., s. s., 61 e. Hoyt-st., 19x100	4,500
Johnson-st., n. s., 107 e. Washington, 25x100	3,500
Hicks-st., c. Luquer-st., 24.6x84	
Gates-av., n. s. 15 e. Reid-av., 5 x200	2,400
Willoughby-av., n. e. c. Washington, 100x18	6,500
Henry-st., n. s., 100 w. Poplar-st., 75x125	500
Hamilton-av., n. w. c. Clinton-st., 39x90	4,000
Ainslie-st., s. s., 90 w. 9th-st., 20x100	1,000
Ainslie-st., s. s., 110 w. 9th st., 20x100	
Second-pl., n. e. s., 176 e. Henry-st., 2½x133, h. l.	13,000
Patchen-av., w. s., 100 n. Macon-st., 100x100	1,250
Patchen-av., w. s., 100 s. Halsey-st., 25x100	300
Elliot-pl., w. s., 462 s. Hanson-pl., 25.10x100, h. l.	7,600
Butler-st., s. s., 120 w. Hoyt-st., 25x100	825
Cumberland-st., e. s., 255 s. Myrtle-av., 25x100	2,460
Henry-st., e. s., 40 s. Luquer-st., 20x64	3,400
Portland-av., e. s., 250 s. Hanson-pl., 2 x80	2,000
Lawrence-av., n. s., near 1st-st., 100 fr	5,000
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 250 e. Yates-av., 25x100	520
Sackett-st., n. s., 150 e. Nostrand-av., 50x100	1,250

THANKSGIVING.

DONATION VISIT AT THE

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

NOVEMBER 28, 1867.

The friends and patrons of the Home for the Friendless are invited by the Managers to visit the institution on THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 28, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

Exercises in the chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., by the children, commencing in the afternoon at 2 and in the evening at 6½ o'clock.

Recess and dinner for the children, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock. The several Home Industrial Schools —not convened at the Home—will have their Thanksgiving dinner at their respective school-rooms, as follows:

No. 2—No. 222 West 40th-st., on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock.

No. 3—25th-st., corner 8th-av., on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 5 o'clock P. M.

No. 4—No. 15 Tompkins-st., on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock

No. 5—No. 44 West 33d-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock.

No. 6—No. 138 West 54th-st., near 7th-av., on MONDAY following, at 12 o'clock.

Provisions, clothing and anything in the line of family supplies are much needed, and will be gratefully received, either at the Home or its schools, as may be most convenient to donors.

A THANKSGIVING DINNER WILL be given to the children of the Mission and Industrial Schools connected with the First Baptist Church, in their meeting-house, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on THURSDAY, Nov. 28. Sermon by Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 11 o'clock. Singing by the children. Dinner at 12½ o'clock.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., will preach in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on *The Triumph of Liberal Principles in the Episcopal Church*, with a review of the Philadelphia meetings, and the Evangelical declaration of fellowship with other Christian Churches.

CHURCH OF SANTIAGO.—DIVINE SERVICE on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11½ A. M., in Spanish. On SUNDAYS at 11½ A. M., in Spanish, and at 7½ P. M., in English. Seats Free. HENRY C. RILEY, Rector.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—On THANKSGIVING DAY the annual sermon will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Service to commence at 11 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.—The annual meeting of the Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, 1867, at 7½ P. M.

S. CONANT FOSTER, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

IF MRS. RICHARD MATHEWS, FORMERLY Miss CHARLOTTE GROME, who came to New-York, some years ago, from Tullamore, Kings County, Ireland, will call at No. 60 Bleecker-st., she, her husband or children will hear of something to their advantage.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 27, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA. Characters by Miss Minnie A. Hauck, Sig. A. Ronconi, Sig. E. Pancani, Sig. Testa, Sig. Bellini, Sig. Antonucci, Sig. Medini, Sig. Barili.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
A LEGEND OF NORWOOD. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. G. H. Clarke, Glenn, Rynar, Donnelly, Edwards, Villa, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Lingard and Mr. Reed.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MAUD'S PERIL. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, Browne, Pope, Durand, Sherman, Curran, Cashin, White, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Barrett, Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
MEDEA and FIT TO BE A DUCHESS. Leading characters by Lemngwell and Mrs. Howard Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE UNION PRISONER, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY, THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

WISEMANN & SANGERFELDT'S GALLERY,
No. 920 Broadway.
C. Diehl's Painting of MACBETH.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT of the New-York Caledonian Club.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Garibaldi, having recovered from his recent illness, will set out at once for Caprera. The reports that Italy had agreed to the proposed European Conference are premature. The Italian Government has not as yet signified its intentions.

In the British House of Commons yesterday Chancellor Disraeli moved a vote of suppy of two and a half millions sterling for the expense of the Abyssinian expedition. During the ensuing debate Mr. Lowe made an attack upon the Ministry, to which Lord Stanley replied.

Jacob Bright has been elected to Parliament from Manchester.

The merchants and brokers of Berlin propose to address to Secretary McCulloch a letter of inquiry regarding the payment in gold of United States Government bonds.

The steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool Nov. 16 and Queenstown Nov. 17, arrived at this port yesterday, with three days' later advices.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Morgan introduced a bill granting a right of way through the Government lands at West Point to the Hudson River West Shore Railroad. A memorial was presented asking Congress to interfere to prevent the mustering out of Major-Gens. Howard and Sickles, and was referred to the Military Committee. After some debate a resolution prevailed providing for an adjournment without day at 12 o'clock on Monday next, provided the House concurred. The Senate then went into Executive session.

In the House a resolution was adopted calling upon Gen. Grant for all correspondence addressed by him to the President on the subject of the removals of Secretary Stanton and Gens. Sickles and Sheridan. The Committee on Freedmen's Affairs was instructed to report whether the Freedmen's Bureau should be continued beyond the time now limited by law. A resolution was adopted calling on the President for full and exact information as to pardons granted since the 14th of April, 1865, to persons convicted of perjury, counterfeiting, forgery, &c. Also directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of equalizing taxation by taxing United States Bonds, by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue certain additional bonds, and by providing for the payment of taxes paid by National Banks to the Treasurers of the States in which the banks are located. A resolution calculated to reduce the printing expenses of Committees was adopted. The Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of changing the laws so as to arrest the contraction of the currency; of reducing the tax on distilled spirits, and reporting a more economical means of collecting it; of repealing the tax on cotton, and of adopting as a criterion of the measure of taxation a scale of revenue which would yield a sum only sufficient, with the surplus in the Treasury, to pay the expenses of the Government and the interest on the public debt, &c. Numerous other resolutions, calling upon heads of Departments for information, were introduced. The House then went into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Blaine discussed the question of paying the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, taking the ground that this mode would be in contravention of the honor of the nation. Mr. Butler replied, contending that the Five-Twenties were redeemable in the currency of the country, and not of necessity in coin. At the conclusion of the debate the Committee rose and the House adjourned, having previously agreed to the Senate resolution to adjourn without day on Monday.

GENERAL.

The trial of Jefferson Davis was not commenced yesterday, owing to the non-arrival in Richmond of Chief-Justice Chase. The United States District Court-room was crowded at an early hour with an eager crowd of spectators, who anxiously awaited the appearance of Mr. Davis. Judge Underwood opened Court, and the Grand Jury having been sworn in, he delivered to them his instructions. Mr. Evarts, counsel for the Government, announced that it was deemed advisable that Chief-Justice Chase should preside at the trial of Mr. Davis, and as he was unable to be present at this time, he asked the further postponement of the trial until March next. It was finally agreed to call the case on the 20th of March. Mr. O'Conner asked that Mr. Davis' bail bond be extended to the time fixed for the trial, which request was granted. Mr. Davis did not appear in Court, nor did the Government witnesses. Ex-Secretary Seddon, Ex-Gov. Letcher and Gen. Wickham were held in recognizances to appear as witnesses in March next.

In the United States District Court at Richmond, yesterday, Judge Underwood granted, upon the prayer of Gen. Imboden, a *mandamus* to compel Gen. Schofield to permit him to vote. It is returnable the 5th of December.

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday, when several communications were presented and appropriately referred. The President announced as the special order of the day the report of the Committee on Finance. Several amendments were offered and discussed, but without reaching definite action a recess until evening was taken. At the evening session the finance report was considered. Several amendments were discussed, and one providing that the credit of the State shall not be loaned to corporations or individuals was adopted. After further debate the Convention adjourned.

LOCAL.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to cause the immediate removal of the boxes around the telegraph poles in Broadway. The resolution permitting residents of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, to inclose fifteen feet of the sidewalks for court-yards, was referred. An invitation to review a procession of Irishmen, who are to parade on Thanksgiving Day, as a mark of sympathy with their brethren in Manchester, was accepted.

Last evening the main hall of Cooper Institute was filled to repletion, on the occasion of a meeting having in view the asserting of the rights of American citizens abroad, especially in Ireland and England. Addresses were made by Judge Daly, John Cochran, John McKeon, Horace Greeley, A. Oakey Hall, John Mitchell and others, and an address and resolutions were adopted. A large outside meeting was also held.

By the nitro-glycerine explosion at South Bergen, N. J., on Monday evening, it appears that nine persons were instantly killed and six wounded. A Coroner's Jury has been impaneled, and the inquest will be commenced on Friday next. The Common Council of Bergen yesterday ordered the removal beyond the town limits of 1,600 pounds of glycerine found in store.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday and adopted a report of a Special Committee favoring the early resumption of specie payment. Remarks were made by Messrs. Low, Opdyke, Chittenden, Conkling and others, and a memorial, to be presented to Congress, was ordered to be prepared.

Mr. J. H. Anthon, in a letter to the Democratic Union Convention last evening, declined the nomination for Mayor in favor of Mr. Hoffman. The Convention afterward indorsed Mr. Hoffman and tendered him the nomination, which he accepted with thanks.

At a meeting of the National Democratic Scandinavian Association, at No. 186 Third-avenue, last evening, addresses were made in favor of Mr. Hoffman for Mayor by Capt. Thompson, Hon. A. J. Rodgers and others.

Hugh Courtney was yesterday convicted at the Court of General Sessions, and sentenced to the State Prison for twenty years, for committing an outrage on Kate Matthews, a little child eight years of age.

Yesterday the lease of the Roosevelt-street Ferry was sold for $4,900; of the Thirty-fourth-street and Hunter's Point Ferry for $800; and of the Astoria Ferry for $50—each for a term of ten years.

Breadstuffs were dull and heavy yesterday. Provisions were held more firmly, but were slow of sale. Cotton was more active at rather easier prices. Groceries were quiet, as were also Petroleum, Naval Stores, Oils, Hides, Leather, Metals, Fish, Seeds, Spices, Skins and Tobacco. Wool was in fair demand within our former range. The freight engagements were moderate.

The Impeachment Programme—Its Effect on Public Business.

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee ought to be a competent judge of the value and effect of the testimony adduced in support of the demand for impeachment. He knows exactly how the testimony was obtained, what it amounts to, and what reliance would be attached to it if the trial were forced upon the Senate. A clear-headed lawyer, his construction of the Constitution adversely to the ground assumed in the majority report is entitled to quite as much consideration as the conclusion at which Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Williams have arrived. An advanced party man, pronounced in his opposition to the President, unyielding in his adhesion to the reconstruction policy of Congress, he cannot be suspected of an unwillingness to give all proper weight to everything connected with the contest between the two branches of the Government. If he refuses to accept the majority version of the law, it is because, as a lawyer, he is convinced that it is untenable. If he stands aloof from impeachment, declines to declare it justified, and scouts the evidence on which reliance is placed for conviction, it is because he knows that persistence in the movement is not warranted by facts, and will bring defeat and disgrace upon its promoters.

And what does Mr. Wilson say in reference to the evidence relied upon by the signers of the majority report? "The report of the majority resolves all presumptions against the President, closes the door against all doubts, affirms facts as established by the testimony, in support of which there is not a particle of evidence before us which would be received by any court in the land." These are strong statements, made by the head of the Committee before whom the inquiry was conducted, but they are not all. "A great deal of the matter contained in the volume of testimony reported to the House is of no value whatever. Much of it is mere hearsay, spurious of witnesses, and no little amount of it is utterly irrelevant to the case. Mr. Wilson concedes too much when he speaks of the "stage effect" of this ponderous pile of trash. It is not even theatrically effective. Irrelevant it is on its face, and much of it absurd. An effort is needed, indeed, to scan with gravity the long series of allegations with which Mr. Boutwell and his associates endeavor to fortify their position. An indictment charging "high crimes and misdemeanors" might be supposed to thrust them into bold relief. They should be so obvious, so flagrantly wrong, so incontestible in their criminality, that no doubt should exist as to the fitness of proceedings founded on them. Nothing of the kind occurs in this case. Instead of singling out "high crimes and misdemeanors," and so stating them that the world would hold impeachment warranted, the majority of the Committee recite innumerable political peccadilloes, as though an aggregate of petty larcenies were equivalent to highway robbery or murder in the first degree. As political offences, doubtless some of Mr. Johnson's acts are grave enough; but it does not follow that they are constitutionally impeachable. They disentitle him to confidence, excuse much harsh criticism of his conduct, and vindicate many of the ways of Congress on the reconstruction question; but they are not "high crimes and misdemeanors" in the sense that necessitates a removal of the Executive. Thus considered, the report which has Mr. Boutwell for sponsor is a conspicuous failure. It does not present even a *prima facie* case in favor of impeachment.

As to the spirit which pervades the report, we fancy there cannot be two opinions. It has not a shadow of claim to the dignity which should belong to a formal arraignment of the President. It makes no attempt to conceal its partisanship or to win respect for the motives in which it originates. Mixed and muddy, it is evidently the product of politicians who are eager to be rid of Mr. Johnson, and whose anxiety for the end renders them indifferent to the means. Their partisan game makes it expedient that he be put out of the way, or at least they seem to think so; and the report is framed with a view to this result and this only.

The recklessness which prompts the proceeding is equally apparent in its management on the floor of the House. Not the slightest regard is shown for the host of important interests which await legislative action. Time is wasted; the opportunity for disposing of the impeachment business during the brief remainder of the present session is lost. It is useless to pretend that delay was needed for the examination of the evidence. Nobody believes that that will in any degree help the matter. Thorough-going partisanship has no need of procrastination. It was as ready to render its verdict on Monday as it will be eight days hence. But this summary settlement of a question on which the extremists have risked their fate would scarcely serve their purpose. They intend if possible to make impeachment the big thing of the coming session—to talk about it, intrigue for it, scold and crack whips in its behalf. And they have, therefore, thrown over the question to a period at which it will most effectually impede all other business.

The obstruction will be disastrous. The finances of the country require immediate and judicious attention. Trade languishes under burdens too grievous to be borne. Industry suffers from an exhaustion which unwise laws and corrupt administration greatly aggravate. The whole country is depressed and anxious—not to say disgusted. The people complain that they are victimized by special interests, and by the Government that should help them. They protest against a fiscal system which, while distressing them, fosters extravagance in every branch of the Government service. They insist on having retrenchment and relief. And in the presence of these ominous circumstances, a section of the ruling party contrives to invest impeachment with dimensions that will render early attention to other subjects impossible. The country must suffer in order that they may discuss the blunders and shortcomings of a President who for nearly all practical purposes is powerless. The people must see their vital interests drift toward ruin, that extreme members may contrive a method for getting the Presidency into their own hands. A more outrageous exhibition of partisan arrogance and recklessness never was witnessed.

The effect of these tactics will extend far beyond the hindrance of business. The agitation with which the House is menaced involves much more than a waste of time. It will develop the prejudices and passions, the violence and obstinacy and cunning of party warfare. The lines which separate members will be drawn so tight that intelligent and friendly coöperation in the adjustment of questions affecting trade and revenue will be impossible. The same cause will react injuriously in the ultimate stage of reconstruction, the country being all the time the sufferer. The only conceivable benefit is that which the Democratic Party will derive from the madness and stupidity of their antagonists.

Party considerations alone should suffice to stimulate Republican members to extinguish this impeachment folly before its baneful influence be more widely felt. Probably they cannot now altogether obviate the mischief which is impending, but they may confine it within narrow limits, and prevent the serious interruption of business which is threatened. If they would preserve their party from destruction, and the great interests of the country from embarrassment, they will promptly upset the programme of impeachment, and stifle the angry and useless discussions for which it is a pretext.

The Finances in Congress—Hasty Schemes of Legislation.

The haste of members of Congress to introduce measures relating to the finances, is indicative of the deep importance that is felt to belong to the subject, and of the prominent position it will occupy in the business and debates of the pending regular session. The great number of these measures, the variety of points with which they deal, and the opposing methods proposed for their settlement, show what a confusion of opinion exists on the whole subject and all its parts. The interests to be affected, the principles that are involved, and the personal and party purposes to be served, give elements of vitality to the subject in Congress, and add to the anxiety with which its treatment will be watched throughout the country.

The subject was brought before the Senate on the first day of the session, as soon as possible after Mr. Sumner had introduced the familiar African in two forms; and immediately upon the opening of business in the House on Monday it was brought up there in a bill prohibiting the further reduction of the currency—after which a dozen members stepped forward with their projects and resolutions bearing upon one branch or another of the matter—all of which were referred to appropriate committees. Yesterday again a new batch of resolutions were offered on the question—one of which bore against the National Banks, and resulted in two motions concerning it being submitted to the vote of the House before it was disposed of by reference.

Of the entire body of these financial schemes thus far brought forward in the House, four have looked to the stoppage of the contraction policy which the Secretary of the Treasury has heretofore been authorized to pursue, and which he has prosecuted up to this time. "To prohibit *further reduction* of the currency," are the words used in each of these cases—which sound much more moderate and reasonable than the demands for inflation, which have been expected from Western members, and which we will doubtless hear more of before things are settled. The only proposition that looked like indifinite inflation came from an Illinois member (Bromwell,) whose resolution provides for furnishing at all times an amount of greenback circulation adequate to the wants of the people, and in sufficient measure to promote the energy and enterprise of all classes." The terms of this scheme are certainly wide enough in their meaning, if they can be said to have any intelligible meaning at all; but we suppose that even its author would be willing to have some limitation put upon it in practice. On this important question of the amount of currency required by the country, which is discussed in such an unprofitable manner, and with such inconclusive results, there is no doubt that the recent experience of the country has led to a considerable modification of opinions previously held, and that the business and financial classes are generally agreed as to the necessity of a cessation in the work of contraction. Further progress in this direction, as things now are, is seen to be fraught with present danger to the national industries and interests, while at the same time it is not necessary in forwarding the process of a speedy return to specie payments. We have no doubt that there will be a general agreement on this point in Congress; and we will be satisfied if, discarding all wild and crude schemes of expansion, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be deprived of the option which he now enjoys in regulating the measure of the national currency. We imagine that the Secretary himself, though theoretically favorable to continued contraction, will not, under present circumstances, be unwilling to come to a compromise on this point.

Both in the Senate and House measures have been very promptly introduced, pledging the public faith for the payment in gold of the principal part of the five-twenty bonds. With equal promptitude Gen. Butler introduced his resolution providing for its payment in "lawful money," in "exact accordance with the acts of Congress creating it." We are of the opinion that, after all, this scheme of Butler has a much more dangerous and obnoxious aspect at first glance than it is found to have upon examination of its nature, and under the necessities of the case. The really important and vital point in the whole matter is this—that, while we may pay the principal of the five-twenties "in exact accordance with the acts of Congress," or in "lawful money," or, in short, in greenbacks, we should at the same time make no delay in bringing this lawful money up to its legitimate value. With resumption, the "lawful money" of Mr. Butler would be quite as acceptable to the bondholders as the "coin or its equivalent" of Senator Edmonds; and, as we suppose even Mr. Butler will admit that we shall have specie payments before the close of the twenty years in which the principal of the bonds becomes due, the question of the medium of payment is of but little practical importance. The matter certainly has no practical application at the present day, and the whole dispute might therefore as well be dropped at once.

The resolution which was offered in the House yesterday, providing for withdrawing the National Bank currency from circulation and substituting greenbacks in its place, is not likely to be heard of out of the committee to which it was referred. Its author first proposed to "instruct" the committee to report a bill to this effect, and moved the previous question on his resolution; but this received very limited support. Subsequently, to test the sense of the House, he moved to lay it on the table; but the vote was two to one in favor of its reference to the Committee on Banks and Currency, of which Mr. Pomeroy, of this State, is Chairman. We have no doubt that, in that quarter, it will receive all proper consideration.

It will be next week, after the reception of Secretary McCulloch's report, that the finances, in all their relations, will be in order for consideration and debate. The measures thus far introduced are of some value as indicating the drift of things in Congress, and the preëminent importance the subject must assume.

The Election for Mayor.

John Anthon withdraws from the Mayoralty canvass. This leaves the issue a little more direct than it was before between Hoffman and Wood. Anthon would probably have got none but Democratic votes, and these will now be divided between the two remaining Democratic candidates;—and Wood will probably get the most of them. Anthon's withdrawal is thus likely to increase the chances of Wood's election.

The Republicans go into the contest for Darling with a good deal of energy and spirit, and profess a confidence of success which we are quite sure they do not feel. It is generally held, we believe, to be the duty of a party newspaper to *pretend* to be confident of success, whether it is so or not. Any other course is likely to damage the party, by discouraging its voters; party fidelity, therefore, is supposed to require loud and clamorous protestations of faith in success, whether any such faith is really felt or not. The idea that the editor of a newspaper should have any scruple about saying what he don't believe, never enters the head of a party man;—it is the newspaper's business to believe in its party, and in the certainty of its winning every time;—and if it can't believe it, it must pretend to do so until after the election,—which answers the same purpose. This is not, perhaps, a very high-toned view to take of the functions and rights of journalism; but it is the only theory on which we can explain what a good many journals actually say and do.

There are a good many Republicans who feel bound in honor, and as a matter of principle, to vote for nobody but a Republican under any circumstances, or at any election, no matter whether political issues are at stake or not, or what other important questions and interests are to be affected by the result. They cannot be held responsible for anything that may happen, so long as they stand by their own party, vote for nobody out of it, and leave the Democrats to settle the matter for themselves. All who hold this theory of party obligation and of public duty will vote for Mr. Darling, and they could not vote for a better man. If they have no choice between Wood and Hoffman, if they think the honor, character and interests of the City will be just as well protected if one of those men is elected, as if the other succeeds, then they are fully justified in voting for Darling. Indeed, they cannot well do otherwise consistently with their own sense of public duty. But if anybody votes for him under the belief that he can be elected, we think that he will vote under a very serious misapprehension;—and if he thus votes on the assurances of newspapers that *say* so, he will become a victim of false pretences. The *Tribune* even does not venture on any such assurances. It contents itself with saying that Darling *could* be elected if all the Republicans would vote for him, and if there should turn out to be 40,000 Republicans in the City. A prediction thus guarded is reasonably safe.

The issue continues now, as it has been from the beginning, between Wood and Hoffman. One of those two men will be Mayor. Any Republican who does not care which it is, had better vote for Darling. Any one who prefers Wood, as the *Tribune* avows it does, over Hoffman, will do the most toward securing his preference by voting directly for Wood;—and the main chance Wood has of an election, lies in his chance of getting such votes.

The Presidential Canvass.

Gov. Seymour declines being a candidate for the Presidency. His manner of doing it is very explicit and peremptory. Yet we don't think it has produced much effect. Some people, perhaps, think that positive as it seems to be, it could very easily be reconsidered if circumstances should render it necessary. Formal declinations of this sort seldom mean much. A good many men have made them; but they were, nevertheless, quite willing to sacrifice their own inclinations to the evident wish of the people and the necessities of the country. We see no reason for thinking that Mr. Seymour would be less self-sacrificing or less patriotic, in this respect, than the rest of his countrymen.

It is, however, a little singular that there is not as yet the slightest approach to agreement in the Democratic Party as to a candidate for the Presidency. There is no one man in their ranks who can properly be regarded as the leader of the party, or whom the party would accept as a representative man. The attempts that prominent men of the party are making to find a candidate only reveal the difficulties of the task. One would suppose that, after such a war as we have just gone through, both parties would be able to point to some one or two men who had been leading champions of the ideas which each represented, and who would, therefore, naturally become leaders and candidates of their respective parties when the war was over. But this is not now the case with the Democratic Party. They have no man whose strength is more than local. Mr. Seymour is talked of only because he is supposed to be strong in New-York. Pendleton is proposed, only because it is believed he would command strong Western support. And Gen. McClellan is talked of merely because there is nobody else.

This is due to the fact that the Democratic Party had no clear, well-defined policy during the war. It was not, in any proper and legitimate sense, an opposition party. It dared not take open ground against the war, although its sympathies were clearly against the principles for which the war was waged. It had no clear, distinct platform to which it could rally all sections and all portions of its nominal followers. Its attitude throughout the war was passive. It was waiting for something to turn up. It hoped to profit by the mistakes of the Administration,—by blunders in its policy or the failure of its plans. All these expectations were swept away by the victory with which the war ended. All blunders, all local or partial failures were at once forgotten in the final and crowning triumph; and the party was still left in its old position, of waiting for something to happen.

The only thing that *can* happen which will redound to the benefit of the Democratic Party, is gross mismanagement on the part of the Republicans. Having possession of power, they have also its responsibilities; and it is by no means difficult for them, misled by over-confidence, or blinded by passion and party or personal resentments, to fall into errors of policy and action which should give their opponents the opportunity they seek and need. The elections of last Fall show that they have run very near this peril already; but there is nothing yet in their position which prudence and wisdom cannot retrieve.

The Republican Party has immensely the advantage of its opponents in this respect. The war naturally gave it a leader,—one who became by the victory, almost of necessity the representative of the cause which he had made triumphant. It is common just now to speak of efforts made to bring Gen. Grant forward as the Republican candidate for President:—all the "effort" there has been, has sought to crowd him out of that position and crowd others in his place. From the hour the rebel armies surrendered to him, he has been the natural, predestined and inevitable candidate of the Republican Party. All others have been manufactured for the occasion and thrust, by political machinery and party effort, into factitious and short-lived prominence. But they have not hidden Gen. Grant for a moment from the eyes of the great body of the people. He stands too high to be easily obscured.

MINOR TOPICS.

We hope the action of the Judiciary Committee in prosecuting the impeachment business will not be made a precedent in some particulars, at all events, hereafter. They seem to have considered themselves authorized, not only to investigate and publish all they could learn about the President's bank account and his private affairs generally, but to inquire in detail into the authorship of his messages and other public papers. Mr. Black, for example, formerly Attorney-General, was examined and cross-examined as to what paragraphs and passages he had furnished or suggested to the President, for his message vetoing the Military Reconstruction Bill. It is by no means an edifying chapter in our history, especially as no practical good could possibly be accomplished by such an inquisition into matters of not the slightest public consequence; for if it had been proved that Mr. Black wrote every word of that document, we do not suppose the President could have been impeached therefor. Its only object was probably to gratify the curiosity and love of scandal of the Committee and of the community. But if this is to be deemed a precedent, future Committees will probably inquire regularly into the President's washing bills, and into the minutest details of his family conversations at breakfast.

The trial of Davis is again postponed, because Judge Chase cannot attend to it now while the Supreme Court is in session. One would suppose that contingency might have been foreseen and provided for when the last postponement took place. The whole affair is losing all hold on public interest and attention, and probably the community at large would be gratified to wake up some morning and find that a *nolle pros.* had been entered, and Davis permitted to go to the—deepest recesses of private life in Mississippi. Certainly few people believe the trial will ever take place, and nobody pretends to believe that he will ever be convicted.

The approach of a Presidential contest is a good thing for the tax-payer. No less than four propositions for "economy" were made in Congress on Monday, and if such plans go on in like proportion there will be a considerable curtailment of Government expenses. Mr. Spalding's resolution, which was adopted, aims to stop investigations conducted by Select and Standing Committees "in places remote from the Capitol, and at great expense to the people," alleging that "the pressure of taxation renders retrenchment in the public expenditures not only a virtue but a necessity on the part of Congress." Mr. Pike's resolution, also adopted, declares that "it is unnecessary to proceed further at present with the building and equipping of ships of war." Mr. Washburn's resolution, adopted, declares that "in the present financial condition of the country any further purchases of territory are inexpedient," and that the House will not pay for any. Mr. Morrill introduced a resolution into the Senate for the "immediate reduction of the military forces," and Mr. Blaine brought one for the same purpose before the House. Finally, Mr. Edmunds had a resolution to have "immediately paid into the Treasury" the sums received from selling captured or abandoned property. This is pretty well for one day. Everybody in Congress is evidently, just now, for "retrenchment and reform," at least so far as good resolutions go. This is a very wholesome sort of rivalry, and if the resolutions are only carried into practice, the tax-paying people will not complain.

Our Union League Club has been memorializing Congress not to allow Gens. Howard and Sickles to be mustered out of the volunteer service. It was hardly worth while for the Club to go so much out of its way to justify the eulogy pronounced upon them by Horace Greeley some months ago. The volunteer army has been dissolved;—there is not a corporal's guard, nor even a Corporal, of it left. All the other Generals were mustered out long ago. Why should these two be allowed to retain their rank, with its high pay, when there is nothing whatever left for them to do in that capacity? The fact that they have done good political service may entitle them to rewards of some sort; but a useless, superseded, costly military rank is scarcely the proper kind of recompense for such a service. The League may be loyal, but it is sometimes very stupid.

The Senatorial contest in Ohio for successor to Senator Wade grows hot. It is mainly between Judge Thurman and Vallandigham, at present, and the latter is represented as being very much more strongly supported than is generally believed. The masses of the Democratic Party are said to sympathise with his views of the war, as well as with his personal sacrifices and sufferings, to a very great extent. His election to the Senate would be a very damaging blow to the party, inasmuch as it would tend very strongly to confirm the charge of its sympathy with the rebellion. It would have on a large scale very much the same effect that Fernando Wood's election as Mayor would have on a small one.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, must look to his laurels. Kelsey, of New-York, is evidently envious of his fame, and eager to snatch his budding honors from his brow. He proposes to pass a law which shall "declare" the President out of office. Some of our New-York newspapers, in introducing him to public notice, have spoken of him as one of the ablest lawyers of the State. The fact, if it be a fact, has only been discovered since he left it. He was formerly a member of Congress, and won some reputation by service on the Engraving Committee; but this, we believe, is his first venture into the regions of high law.

We are very glad to find that Gen. Grant is at last deemed worthy of recognition and of at least partial indorsement, by our neighbor, the *Tribune*. After careful scrutiny that journal feels quite safe in pronouncing him an "able, sagacious, thoughtful patriot." That is something to begin with. Now we wish our neighbor would make an effort to shake off an apprehension, which seems to trouble him not a little, lest some other people, whose aid in the last election it insultingly repelled, should claim a monopoly of the General, or foreclose a mortgage on him after this election. We don't believe there is any great danger of their trying—and not the least of their succeeding, if they do.

There is good deal of curiosity, to give it no stronger name, to know what it was that caused the Hon. Mr. Churchill, of this State, to change his opinion on impeachment. In June he voted that nothing had been developed in the testimony that would justify such a proceeding—in November he votes exactly the other way. During the interval we hear of no new developments, no new facts having come to light which would warrant so sudden and so radical a change on so important a matter—a change which cannot fail to affect most essentially the business interests of the country for a long time to come. It is expected that Mr. Churchill will take an early opportunity, in some form or other, to clear up a matter which, as it stands now, very urgently requires explanation.

Rev. Newman Hall, it seems, did not secure the Senate Chamber for his use last evening. Senators Trumbull and Cameron thought it would create a "bad precedent;" Mr. Frelinghuysen proposed to give it to him "just once," and then shut down on everybody else, except by a definite rule, and Messrs. Sumner and Pomeroy thought the chamber was due to Mr. Hall, and to "none but men of such commanding character" and of "such services to this country." We think Mr. Hall *did* render one great service to the country by the prayer he made in the Senate. The report suggestively said "it avoided all mention of American politics." Now that is such a novel and striking sort of public prayer, such a commendable innovation, that we think it worthy of special reward. When Mr. Hall preached in the House Chamber on Sunday morning, he argued "the importance of ecclesiastical liberty as the guardian of civil liberty, and condemned the alliance of Church and State." That, however, was only carrying coals to Newcastle. We haven't any idea of uniting Church and State, and the sermon might as well have been on the American flag. But the avoidance of American politics in the prayer was decidedly *not* coals to Newcastle; and though we would not pronounce this stroke worthy of special thanks by the Senate, we hope Chaplain Boynton will mark and inwardly digest it.

A Personal Vindication.

The public services of E. Delafield Smith in the responsible office of District-Attorney of the United States at New-York during the war, renders his reputation of national importance. It is not strange, therefore, that his recent exoneration from reflections thrown upon him near the close of his official term, should create, as it has, very general satisfaction. The reflections related to but one of the thousand cases presented by him during an eventful period. They were founded upon *ex-parte* statements, and were acted upon without notice to him. Finding their way into a Congressional report, they are now retracted, after a full investigation, by Mr. Hulburd, Mr. Le Blond and the other members of the Committee who reported them. Mr. Speed, then Attorney-General, states that but for them Mr. Smith would have been retained in office, and he handsomely expresses his regret at his own mistaken action. Mr. Bates, Attorney-General during most of Mr. Smith's term, adds a strong letter, in which he states that the late District-Attorney, in the matter complained of, did not justly incur the slightest censure "as an officer, a lawyer or a man." We congratulate Mr. Smith upon a vindication so thorough and authorative.

A Just Sentence.

Whatever may be thought of Buckle's theory, that crimes as well as diseases and disasters travel in cycles, in obedience to certain fixed laws, the fact is undoubted that peculiar forms of crime do at times appear to assume an epidemic character, and rage, unchecked, until their force is expended. The latest illustration of this theory is found in the frequency with which one of the basest and most unnatural offences known to the law—that of personal violence and outrage inflicted upon defenceless little children—has been committed. In the majority of instances the victims have been girls of from three to ten years of age, and the offenders men of gray hairs and feeble steps. A hoary sinner in this respect, whose crime was invested with peculiarly aggravated circumstances, was yesterday consigned by Judge Russel to the State Prison for twenty years at hard labor. The sentence, severe as it was, was well merited, and we trust will have its effect in ridding the calendars of our criminal Courts of the numerous cases of this character which of late have been found upon them. While alluding to this unpleasant subject we desire to call the attention of the State Legislature to what is clearly a defect in the law governing such offences. Under the present code an outrage of this kind is classed as a simple misdemeanor—the accused having the privilege of electing to be tried at Special Sessions, where the maximum punishment is imprisonment for six months, with the addition of a merely nominal fine. This light penalty has heretofore had little terror for the criminal; and the statute bearing upon the matter ought to be revised, placing the crime under the jurisdiction of a Court whose power to inflict punishment is commensurate with the heinousness of the offence.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M.

Several petitions were presented in favor of abolishing the Board of Regents of the University.

The President presented a communication from Dr. Jones, recommending an amendment relative to the management of prisons.

A communication was received from the Mayor and Common Council of Albany, tendering the Convention the use of a public hall in case their sessions should be prolonged after the 1st of January next.

Mr. Eddy called up his resolution providing that, on and after to-day, the roll of the Convention shall be called at the opening of each session, and all members absent without leave shall forfeit their pay for that day.

Mr. Case moved to amend that all delegates having already received pay for services when absent without the leave of the Convention, be required to return the same into the State Treasury.

Mr. Morris moved to lay the subject on the table till the 24th of December. Carried.

FINANCE AND CANALS.

The President announced the special order, it being the report of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Duganne moved to amend the second section, by providing that "the surplus revenues of the canals in each fiscal year may be applied by the Legislature to the improvement or completion of the canals, but shall not be anticipated or pledged for an amount exceeding $8,000,000."

Mr. Erastus Brooks moved to strike out $8,000,000 and insert $2,000,000. Lost by 13 to 71.

Mr. Ketchum moved to strike out eight and insert five. Lost.

The question was then taken on Mr. Duganne's amendment, and it was lost by 21 to 62.

Mr. Church moved to add the following new section: "No tax shall hereafter be imposed upon the people of this State for works of internal improvement, or their debts, unless authorized by a vote of the people, according to section eleven of this article, except to provide for the payment of the debt specified in section one of this article." Lost by [illegible] to 54.

Mr. Wales moved to amend so that the Legislature may sell or otherwise dispose of any canal whose revenue is not sufficient to pay the expense of superintendence and repairs. Lost by 16 to 70.

Mr. Prosser moved to amend so as to authorize a loan not to exceed $8,000,000, whenever it shall be necessary for the enlargement of the canals. Lost.

Mr. Harris moved to strike out the section postponing the construction of a new Capitol for ten years.

Mr. Erastus Brooks moved to amend to limit the expenses of the construction of a new Capitol building to $5,000,000. Lost.

Without coming to vote, on motion of Mr. Harris, the Convention took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock.

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Harris to strike out the section postponing the erection of a new capitol for ten years.

After debate the motion was adopted and the matter left to the Legislature.

The section prohibiting the Legislature from loaning the credit of the State to any individual association or corporation was taken up. The debate took a wide range with reference to appropriations to railroads and charitable and educational institutions. In the course of the discussion a letter was read from Comptroller Hillhouse defining the institutions of this character under State control. The Comptroller says:

The following list gives the names of the charitable and other institutions that may be classed as State institutions: New-York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; New-York Institution for the Blind; Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, New-York; the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents; State Lunatic Asylum; the Asylum for Idiots; the Willard Asylum for the Insane; Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane. There is some difficulty in drawing the line between what may be denominated a State institution and a private corporation or association. The Western House of Refuge; the State Lunatic Asylum; the Idiot Asylum at Syracuse; the Institution for the Blind at Batavia; the Willard Asylum for the Insane at Ovid, and the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie, are, in every sense, State institutions, having been built and managed by the State at the public expense, and for State objects and purposes. The remaining institutions mentioned in the list are corporations created by special acts, and over which the State exercises only a partial control. They are, however, State institutions in their objects and purposes, and they have usually received annual aid and gratuities from the Treasury.

THEODORE HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

After a lengthy debate, Mr. Church offered the following substitute:

Neither the credit, money nor property of the State shall in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual corporation or association except for charities and education. On the final passage in either House of the Legislature of any act appropriating money for charities or education, the question shall be members elected to either House, shall in all cases be taken by yeas and nays which shall be duly entered on the journals and two-thirds of all the necessary to pass the same.

Adopted—46 to 43.

Mr. Alvord moved to reconsider. Laid on the table.

Mr. Rathburn offered the following:

Taxation upon all real estate and personal property in this State shall be equal upon all such property liable to the payment of taxes.

Mr. Duganne moved to amend as follows:

The taxes on all real estate leased or rented shall be assessed on a basis which shall be determined by reckoning the actual per centum on the real value of the leased or rented property.

Without coming to a vote the Convention adjourned.

American Citizenship—Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute.

Last evening an immense gathering took place in the main hall of the Cooper Institute, on the occasion of a demonstration in favor of asserting the rights of Americans in foreign countries. The hall was decorated with flags and festoons of flowers, and over the stage was a banner bearing the mottoes "American Citizenship, the Panoply of Freedom! It Must Protect our People the World Over!"

The meeting was called to order by Col. Murphy, upon whose nomination Hon. Charles P. Daly was appointed Chairman.

On taking the chair Mr. Daly said that the question to be passed upon was whether the United States extended protection over its citizens in foreign climes as well as at home. It was the duty of this Government to protect its adopted citizens.

An address urging the protection of the rights of American citizens in all parts of the world, and a series of resolutions were then read and adopted. Speeches were made by Gen. Cochrane, Horace Greeley and others, all of whom were greatly applauded.

A Committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Daly, Greeley, Hall, Cochrane, McKeon and Halpine, to proceed to Washington and present the views of the meeting to the Government, after which the meeting adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

Gen. Garibaldi to Return to Caprera.

The Abyssinian Expedition in the British House of Commons.

Great Loss of Life by Inundation in the Philippine Islands.

ITALY.

Recovery of Garibaldi—The General to Return to Caprera—The Government and the Conference.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

GARIBALDI has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be considered by his medical advisers able to support the fatigue of travel, and, by permission of the Government, he will immediately set out from Varignano for his home at Caprera.

The reports that Italy had agreed to the proposition of France for a general Conference are premature. The Italian Government has not yet signified in any way its intention of joining the proposed Congress.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Abyssinian Expedition Discussed in the House of Commons—New Member for Manchester.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 26—Evening.

In the House of Commons this evening Hon. Mr. DISRAELI, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved a vote of supply of two million pounds sterling for the expenses of the Abyssinian war. He supported his motion with a speech, in which he recalled the various pacific efforts made in vain by England to obtain the release of the British captives, and justified the final action of the Government in sending a military expedition to Abyssinia. He thought that should it be found necessary to replace the Indian troops sent on the expedition, the amount of the supply required by the Government might be increased to £3,500,000.

Debate ensued. Mr. LOWE made an attack upon the Ministers, to which Lord STANLEY replied.

JACOB BRIGHT has been elected to Parliament from Manchester.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Inundation of Luzon—10,000 Lives Lost.

Additional particulars of the disastrous inundation with which the Island of Luzon was visited last month are received. Besides the great damage to the shipping and crops, whole villages were overwhelmed, and the loss of human life is computed at ten thousand.

CHINA.

American Men-of-War Dispatched to Formosa—The Typhoon at Hong-Kong.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 26—Noon.

Late dispatches received here from Shanghae announce that several vessels of the United States Pacific Squadron had departed for the Island of Formosa, to punish the perpetrators of the outrage on the crew of the American bark *Rover*. The United States Consul-General at Amoy was to have accompanied the expedition with a body of Imperial troops, which had been tendered him for the occasion.

Hong Kong was visited on the first of October by a typhoon, which almost equaled in violence and destructiveness the hurricane reported two or three months ago.

PRUSSIA.

Inquiry Regarding the Payment of United States Bonds.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The merchants and brokers of this city interested in American securities, propose to send an address to Mr. MCCULLOCH, the Secretary of the Treasury, making inquiry in regard to the payment of the bonds in gold by the United States Government.

THE WEST INDIES.

End of the Revolution in Hayti—Advices from St. Domingo.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 25.

The latest advices received from Hayti and St. Domingo confirm the reports hitherto received of rupture between the two countries.

Gen. MONTEZ is still held prisoner in Hayti.

The revolution against the authority of SALNAVE in Hayti has come to an end.

The foreign consuls in Hayti, against whom some animosity has lately arisen, have been guaranteed protection.

An attempt was recently made to kill the United States Consul at Port-au-Prince. He was called out by a mob, and when he appeared on the balcony of his dwelling he was fired at from a rifle, the ball, fortunately, however, doing no other injury than grazing his temple.

The brother of Gen. MONTEZ has made his escape, and was aided in doing so by the British Consul.

The revolutionists on the frontier of St. Domingo number 4,000 men. They are in possession of the important Province of Caobas.

Cotton is arriving in this city from the interior, and selling at three cents a pound.

Some pirates in an open boat, off Cape Dame Marie, lately attempted to take possession of the American schooner *Lucy*, from New-York, for Kingston, but were repulsed by the crew belonging to the vessel. The fight was quite a brisk one, and several of the pirates were killed and wounded.

The earthquake in Jamaica on the 11th inst. did great damage to property and caused considerable loss of life.

It is predicted that great exertions will shortly be made to induce people in the Southern States to emigrate to this island.

Proceedings of the Alabama Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Nov. 25.

In the Reconstruction Convention a memorial was offered to the Congress of the United States, praying that the present Reconstruction Law be so altered or amended as to require only a majority of the votes voting on the question to determine for or against the adoption of the new Constitution.

Several members stated that they desired the law amended, so that the opposition could not defeat the Constitution by staying away from the polls, and pressed the immediate adoption of the memorial. It was debated and finally tabled and ordered to be printed.

Ordinances were introduced and referred, to establish a Board of Immigration for this State and to provide for a Bureau of Industrial Statistics.

The Radical majority decided not to press the adoption of the amendment requiring common carriers to make no distinction on account of color between persons traveling in this State, and refused to bring up the question this morning. This action was taken because the object in view had already been obtained, in part at least, by the adoption of section one of the Bill of Rights, which declares that all persons possess equal civil and political rights and public privileges.

An article was reported by the Committee on Education providing for the establishment throughout the State, in each township or school district of one or more schools, at which all the children of the State between the ages of 8 and 20 years, may attend free of charge.

A motion to amend by providing separate schools for white and colored children was tabled—Yeas, 58; nays, 27.

On a final vote the section was adopted—yeas 5, nays 36.

The reason why the Radical majority did not press the amendment requiring common carriers to make no distinction between travelers on account of color was, that there was danger of breaking up the Convention, several members threatening to withdraw if it was adopted.

It is highly probable that the proposition to organize a provisional civil State Government in place of the present State Government will be quashed in Committee.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The following article to the Constitution was adopted to-day:

ARTICLE —. Taxation.—All taxes on property in this State shall be assessed in exact proportion to the value of such property: *Provided*, however, that the General Assembly may levy a poll tax, not to exceed one dollar and fifty cents on each poll, which shall be applied exclusively in aid of the public school fund.

The day's session was consumed in discussing the proposition to vest power in the Governor to appoint all judicial officers.

The Convention finally provided for the election of Supreme Court Judges and Chancellors by the Legislature, and all other judicial officers by the people.

TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Postponement Until March Next—Chief-Justice Chase Not Present—Charge of Judge Underwood.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Judge CHASE did not arrive here this morning to preside over the United States District Court, assisted by Judge UNDERWOOD, as expected, to proceed with the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS on the charge of treason.

At 11 o'clock the Court met. The Court-room was densely crowded. In the park outside there was a detachment of cavalry.

The Grand Jury was brought in and all the counsel of Mr. DAVIS were present, except Mr. JAMES T. BRADY, of New York, and Hon. WM. B. REID, of Philadelphia.

Judge UNDERWOOD took his seat upon the Bench at 11:30 o'clock, and the Grand Jury were sworn in.

In his charge to the jury, Judge UNDERWOOD said that he regretted the absence of Chief-Justice CHASE. He cautioned the jury that no party or class prejudices should influence their deliberations. The offences connected with the rebellion, he stated, should first have attention. If it should be brought to their attention that any one had committed treason, he must be indicted, unless he has been specially pardoned by the President, or by the general amnesty proclamation. He then cited the law and the penalties for treason. He next said that violations of the revenue laws should claim their attention, and that they should be unsparing in the case of public officers engaged in such violations, if any such should be found.

Up to noon no step had been taken in regard to proceeding with the trial of Mr. DAVIS, and up to that hour that gentleman had not made his appearance in Court.

About thirty ladies were present in the Court as spectators.

Shortly after noon Mr. EVARTS, for the Government, said that the intention of the Government was to try the case of Mr. DAVIS some day this term. One consideration in fixing the day was the time when Judge CHASE could attend here, and the Government proposed to name a day after the adjournment of the Supreme Court for this trial, when he could sit in conjunction with Judge UNDERWOOD.

Mr. EVARTS then suggested that the fourth Wednesday in March next be fixed as the day for the trial to proceed.

Mr. O'CONOR said that the personal convenience of Mr. DAVIS would have been promoted if the trial had taken place in May last, and it would be very convenient to Mr. DAVIS to have the trial now proceed. His counsel, however, would agree to the proposition of Mr. EVARTS. They thought that the presence of Chief-Justice CHASE would be beneficial, not alone to the interests of the accused, but to the interests of all.

Judge UNDERWOOD said that the arrangement proposed by the Government was agreeable to the Court, and particularly because the Court earnestly desired that Chief-Justice CHASE should sit upon the trial. It was also due to the defendant that two Judges should sit on his case in order that an appeal might be taken on disputed questions, and the case carried up by the defendant to a higher Court.

The Judge then agreed to fix the 20th of March as the day for the trial of the prisoner.

An application was then made by Mr. O'CONOR that the bail bond of Mr. DAVIS be extended until the time which had been fixed for the trial to proceed.

This was agreed to by Judge UNDERWOOD, and it was further agreed that if Chief-Justice CHASE could not then be present to preside over the Court that the leave of absence of Mr. DAVIS be extended to the term following.

The order for the extension of the leave of absence of Mr. DAVIS, and fixing the 22d of March next as the day for his trial, was then entered, by order of Judge UNDERWOOD.

The trial of Mr. DAVIS is therefore ordered for this term.

Mr. DAVIS did not appear in Court, nor did the witnesses for the Government.

Three witnesses who came into Court, Ex-Secretary SEDDON, Ex-Gov. LETCHER and Gen. WICKHAM, were held in recognizances to appear in March next, on the day ordered for the trial to commence.

The Witnesses Before the Grand Jury.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

SEDDEN LETCHER and several other witnesses for the Government were before the Grand Jury to-day, from which it is inferred that DAVIS will be tried on a new indictment at the March term. Mr. DAVIS will remain here several days. He will not spend the Winter in Canada.

Gen. LEE goes Thursday to Petersburgh, to attend the marriage of his son, W. H. F. LEE.

The Erie Canal Still Open.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Loaded boats continue to arrive slowly by canal. The difficulty is a lack of water on the level. A letter from Jordan, dated Nov. 25, says: "All boats that loaded Nov. 14 and sooner than that date, are here or west of us. The Port Byron level is full of boats." Another letter, dated Syracuse, last evening, says: "This side of Canastota there is no difficulty. The trouble exists between Canastota and Lodi Locks, where there has been no locking of boats for upward of 18 hours, and the prospect is gloomy. Loaded boats left Buffalo as late as yesterday for tidewater.

Loss of the Steamboat Waverly on the Missouri River.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The steamer *Waverly*, bound from Omaha for St. Louis, was sunk at Keatesville Landing, near Glasgow, Mo., on Sunday. The boat was valued at about $50,000, and was insured for $35,000, of which $25,000 are in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh offices. The hull and cargo are probably a total loss.

JAMES W. DAVIS, of Alton, Ill., has contracted with the Union Pacific Railroad Company to deliver one million railroad ties in the Black River country and beyond. The contract amounts to one million and a quarter dollars.

Memorial Services in Honor of the Late Gov. Andrew.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Memorial services in honor of the late Gov. ANDREW took place to-day in Music Hall, under the auspices of the City Government. Tickets of admission were issued, and the large Hall, which was appropriately decorated, was filled by citizens. Mayor NORCROSS presided. The exercises consisted of prayer by Rev. JAS. FREEMAN CLARK, who also read an original poem by Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE; and singing of selections from BEETHOVEN and MENDELSSOHN by fifty vocalists. EDWIN P. WHIPPLE delivered an eloquent eulogy upon the deceased.

Fire in Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The Pacific Hotel, on the corner of Fourth and Delavan streets, and a row of two-story frame buildings were burned last night. Very little furniture in the house was saved. The guests all escaped, but many lost their baggage. An old man named WEATHERLY, from Crown Point, Ind., while attempting to descend from the third story by a water-pipe, fell and broke his leg and otherwise injured himself. The hotel was owned by ROBERT L. HALL, and was valued at $10,000. The furniture belonged to Mr. NOLAND LANDTON, and was not insured. The total loss is about $50,000, one-third of which is covered by insurance.

Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The Convention succeeded in organizing today. The officers stand as follows: President, white; Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, colored. A committee of thirteen, of which W. L. MCMILLAN is chairman, were appointed to draft rules and regulations, pending which the rules and regulations of the House of Representatives of the United States were adopted. The proprietor of the New-Orleans *Tribune* was elected printer; the *Republican* failing by one vote. No other business was transacted.

The South Carolina Election.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The impression is almost universal here that owing to the lack of the requisite majority of registered voters, the Convention will be defeated in South Carolina. Sixty-two thousand votes are required to insure the Convention, and only twenty-five thousand persons are known to have voted in twenty districts out of the thirty districts in the State.

Organization of the Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The Convention met this morning at 11 o'clock. Eighty-five members were present. Judge TALIAFERRO was elected permanent President on the third ballot. WM. VEGERS (colored,) was elected permanent Secretary, and a negro was elected Sergeant-at-arms. On taking the chair Judge TALIAFERRO made a brief and sensible address, dwelling entirely upon the duty of the Convention in forming a new Constitution for the State.

The Princess SALM-SALM arrived here to-day by the French steamer *Sonorea*, from Vera Cruz, accompanied by EUGENE DE GIRAS.

San Francisco Stock Markets—Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The ships *Emma C. Beall*, for Liverpool, and *Hornet*, for New-York, have sailed.

There is no export demand for Flour. The market is quiet at $7 50@$8; sales of Oregon Extra at $7 50. Buyers of Wheat are securing all available supplies for export; Choice, $2 60@$2 65.

Mining stocks are weak. The Alpha Company has levied an assessment of $10 per share. Sales to-day of Crown Point at $650, Hale and Norcross at $800, Chollar at $126, Yellow Jacket at $410, Savage at $102, Imperial at $170, Overman at $48, Kentuck at $142. Legal-tenders, 72.

The Georgia Conservative Convention.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The Conservative Convention at Macon promises to be fairly attended. The *Press* is urging on the people the necessity of a thorough organization for the purpose of defeating the Constitution to be submitted by the Reconstruction Convention. Meetings have been held in various parts of the State, and delegates appointed. It is believed that the Convention will issue an address urging the people not to take part in the election for the ratification of the Reconstruction Convention; hoping by this means to defeat it.

The Collyer and Kelly Prize-Fight.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

COLLYER and KELLY left this city this evening on the 6:35 train, with a crowd of their respective backers and friends, for some point in Delaware, where the fight will take place at an early hour to-morrow. They did not succeed in chartering a steamer to convey them down the Chesapeake, as was expected.

An attempt was made to arrest KELLY, but he escaped. The Police succeeded in arresting CUSICK, his second, who gave $2,000 bail not to break the peace in Maryland.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The boiler at LAMAR's cotton press exploded this morning, killing two negroes and seriously injuring the engineer. The building is a complete wreck. The shipping in the vicinity was in great danger from fire, but the prompt action saved it. The damages are estimated at $8,000.

Steamboat Boiler Explosion—Six Men Injured.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The Ouachita River packet *Idaho* blew up at the wharf to-day, and six men were wounded—two of them mortally. The upper-works of the boat were completely wrecked.

The Maine State Teachers' Association.

LEWISTON, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The State Teachers' Association assembled here to-day. Essays were read on the philosophy of teaching, on success in teaching, and on memorizing. The subject of discipline in schools was also discussed, and in the evening a lecture on ventilation closed the exercises.

Mayoralty Nominations in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

CHARLES H. SANDERS has been nominated for Mayor of Cambridge; RUFUS S. FROST for Mayor of Chelsea, and Mr. HUNT, the present incumbent, for Mayor of Charlestown. All these nominations have been made irrespective of politics.

Gen. Imboden's Application to Vote in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Monday, Nov. 25.

Judge UNDERWOOD to-day granted upon the prayer of Gen. IMBODEN a *mandamus* to compel Gen. SCHOFIELD to permit him to vote. It is returnable the 5th of December.

Fire at Avon, Conn.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The twine and warp mill of the Hope Manufacturing Company, at Avon, was burned at 1 o'clock this morning. The loss is $10,000. The building was insured in New-York offices.

Nomination for Mayor of Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

DANIEL B. SHURTLEFF was formally nominated for Mayor this evening by both the Democrats and License Law men.

New Railroad Opened in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Trains on the Macon and Augusta Railroad commenced running to Milledgevile to-day. This route shows a gain of forty-four miles between Augusta and Macon, as compared with the central route *via* Millen.

Weston at Laporte, Ind.

LAPORTE, Ind., Tuesday, Nov. 26.

WESTON arrived at 6:15 o'clock this evening, and remains here to-night. He leaves to-morrow morning, and expects to arrive in Chicago at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

Arrival of the Cunard Steamship Persia at this Port.

The Cunard mail steamship *Persia*, from Liverpool Nov. 16, and Queenstown Nov. 17, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Fatal Accident in Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Nov. 26.

HENRY SHORROCKS, book-keeper of HOMER, FOOT & Co., of this city, was run over and fatally injured at the depot in Springfield this evening.

The Mississippi Election.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The result of the Mississippi election is still doubtful. The Radicals claim a small majority.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Mayoralty—Mr. Anthony Declines in Favor of Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. JNO. H. ANTHONY sent a note to the Democratic Union Convention, last evening, in which he declined the nomination for the Mayoralty. The communication is as follows:

NO. 293 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1867.

To the Committee on behalf of the Democratic Union City Convention:

GENTLEMEN: In fulfilling my promise to answer, after a day's deliberation, the offer yesterday made to me of the nomination for the Mayoralty of this City by the Democratic Union Organization, let me repeat my thanks for the honor conferred upon me, and the assurance that I fully appreciate the compliment.

As the nomination to an important office of a political party, which I have served with entire fidelity of purpose, and which—pledged to political reform—has faithfully striven to redeem its pledges, I receive it with gratitude; and if my sense of duty allowed me to do so, would assume with pride the position of your leader in the approaching canvass.

I was nominated after a very vigorous contest in the Convention, and although that contest was not founded upon any personal opposition to me, yet it indicates a difference of opinion as to the right policy of the organization which I consider incompatible with success—while I regard the acceptance of such a nomination by one holding, as I do, the post of Chairman of your General Committee, as injurious to your best interests.

All citizens and parties should at a time like this, if they possess a desire for pure government, unite in supporting the candidate of an organization laboring for municipal and party reform and the restoration of public morality. But it is evident that political combinations and intrigues are too powerful in other party councils to admit of this; and the pending canvass assumes the aspect of a strife of factions and personal interest, in which, as a candidate, I should be regarded either as a means of obtaining an ineffectual display of party strength, or a mere element in the calculations of the two principal aspirants for the office.

Neither position is desirable for you or for myself. The strength of our organization needs no display, and votes that would produce no result if given for me may be cast with effect, and render certain the result, as between Messrs. HOFFMAN and WOOD.

Here, perhaps, this letter might be closed. But though ceasing to be your candidate, I am still entitled to a voice in your councils, and beg you to remember that evils in the State are not cured by the elevation of bad men; nor is a corrupt party organization reformed or rebuked by the aggrandizement of one equally vicious.

The arrogant ambition of Mr. WOOD prompts him to this last insult to the people of New-York, and his attitude is this: That after persistent resistance in November to our party and the principles of reform, he now strives to entice the maintainers of those very principles to his support, and obtrudes himself upon the people as a leader of the friends of good government and fair party management.

Not with such aid can reform or purification be accomplished, and in declining, with earnest thanks and a proud appreciation of your kindness, the honor which you offer me, I beg you to take such measures as may keep our organization free from alliance with individuals and principles with which it has no sympathy.

I remain, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, J. H. ANTHON.

The declination was accepted, and the Convention indorsed the nomination of Mr. HOFFMAN. At a late hour in the evening a Committee waited on Mr. HOFFMAN at the Everett House and tendered him the nomination, which he accepted with thanks.

Gov. Seymour and Fernando Wood.

FERNANDO WOOD having advertised that ex-Gov. HORATIO SEYMOUR would speak at his meeting, Gov. SEYMOUR has sent the following dispatch, denying that there is any authority for the use of his name:

UTICA, Monday, Nov. 25, 1867.

Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, New-York:

The notice that I am to speak in New-York is unauthorized. I know nothing about it.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Seventeenth Ward School Trustee.

The Seventeenth Ward Union Republican School Convention met on Monday evening, and unanimously nominated OLIVER B. STREET for School Trustee.

SCOTTISH SONGS.—Under the auspices of the New-York Caledonian Club, Mr. D. KENNEDY, the celebrated Scottish vocalist, will give one of his Scottish entertainments to-night at Steinway Hall, commencing at 8 P. M.

Buchu.

[*From Dispensatory of the United States.*]

DIOSMA CRENATA. BUCHU LEAVES PROPERTIES.—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the *Urinary Organs*, producing diuresis, and, like other similar medicines, exciting diaphoresis, when circumstances favor this mode of action.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

IN AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO FEMALES, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in CHLOROSIS OR RETENTION, IRREGULARITY, PAINFULNESS OR SUPPRESSION OF CUSTOMARY EVACUATIONS, ULCERATED OR SCHIRROUS STATE OF THE UTERUS.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK-DUST DEPOSIT, AND MUCUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES, AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, OF BOTH SEXES, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS DIURETIC AND BLOOD-PURIFYING,

And cures all diseases arising from HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE, IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY, And by Druggists everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. *Take no other.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

—*Advertisement.*

If You Want a Good LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT go to VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st. —*Advertisement.*

Perfume and Poetry.—Moore and Haynes Bailey have celebrated the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS" in charming verses which have been set to exquisite music, but PHALON & SON have immortalized its fragrance in the new extract for the handkerchief. The enchanting odor of the living flower, as it is exhaled under the Summer dews of the tropics, is fixed and rendered indestructible in this article.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones, Manufacturers of SAND PAPER, No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip, New-York.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. — GORHAM MFG CO — Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably* superior *to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail by the introducers. STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st.

The Hair, Scalp and Face.

Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, (founder of the Dermatological science in this country,) successfully treats all cutaneous diseases of the head, loss of hair and premature grayness.

The Doctor also cures moles, wens, warts, moth, freckles, tan, comedones, (black worms,) unnatural red noses, and all pimply eruptions and scorbutic affections on the face, neck or other parts of the body.

No charge for consultation, personally or by letter. Send for circular.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and Preserver, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving the complexion and skin. Prepared ONLY and SOLELY by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by all druggists.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867. The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co. SEWING-MACHINES. No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hull's Family Soap. Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

A.—Laird's Bloom of Youth Preserves the skin, removes discolorations and renders the complexion clear and beautiful. Warranted perfectly harmless. Sold at all druggists and fancy goods dealers everywhere; depot No. 74 Fulton-st.

Fearful Slaughter of Fine Woolens.—French cassimere pantaloons for $13; former price $25. Finest quality English trouserings, $13; former price, $25. G. LOCKWOOD, No. 586 Broadway, under Metropolitan Hotel.

Away With Uncomfortable Trusses—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED—Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, (author of Medical Common Sense,) No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.—An unrivaled article, which imparts new life to the hair, and is the only product of vegetable matter known to contain a stimulating, stringent and oleaginous qualities, making it the most nutritive and delicate hair-dressing yet discovered. It positively restores gray hair to its original color, and is a certain remedy for weakness of the scalp resulting in baldness. Ask your druggists for CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

The Laundry.

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Window Shades, Plain, Holland, Gilt Bordered, made to order. Nottingham lace curtains, embroidered lace curtains, in the greatest variety.

I. E. WALRAVEN, Importer of upholstery goods, No. 686 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HERRMANN—VIETOR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Thomas J. Mumford, of Dorchester, THEODOR HERRMANN, of New-York, to ELIZA C., daughter of the late Theodore Vietor.

MARVIN—WILKINS.—At Westport, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. John Eaton Smith, FREDERICK D. MARVIN to CARRIE LOUISE, daughter of L. Wilkins, Esq., all of Westport. No cards.

MOTT—RODMAN.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 26, by Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., CHARLES MOTT to THERESA J. RODMAN, all of this City.

RUNYON—SHAW.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, at No. 22 Nichols-st., by Rev. Dr. J. S. Porter, Mr. JNO. R. RUNYON, of Morristown, N. J., to Miss MARY E. SHAW, daughter of the late Rev. John K. Shaw, of Newark, N. J.

STORM—MIDDLETON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., Mr. THOMAS STORM to Miss GERTIE, daughter of the late Charles Middleton, Esq.

DIED.

ACKLAND.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 24, at 7½ o'clock, THOMAS R. ACKLAND, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased, and those of his father-in-law, James M. Ribiet, and also the members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227, F. & A. M., Corinthian Chapter No. 159, R. A. M., Adelphic Council No. 7, R. & S. M., Morton Commandery No. 4, K. T., and the fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 33 Dominick-st., on Wednesday at 1 o'clock. The remains of the deceased will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

EASTERN STAR LODGE No. 227, F. & A. M.—The members of the above Lodge are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of our late Bro. THOMAS R. ACKLAND, from his late residence, No. 33 Dominick-st., on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock.

By order of JOHN J. FINN, S. W.

THOS. A. GRANGER, Secretary.

SPECIAL FUNERAL NOTICE.—The Companions of Corinthian Chapter No. 159, R. A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late companion, THOS. R. ACKLAND. The companions of sister Chapters are invited to be present. By order of J. B. GARDNER, H. P.

E. M. ALFRED, Jr., Secretary.

BRONSON.—On Monday, Nov. 25, SILAS BRONSON, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral services from the St. Nicholas Hotel at 11 o'clock A. M. this day, (Wednesday,) the 27th inst. Friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

BUCKMASTER.—On Monday, Nov. 25, ANNIE R., eldest daughter of Wm. P. Buckmaster.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENEDICT.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 25, suddenly, JAMES MILTON BENEDICT, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at the University-place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

CROSS.—At his late residence, in Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Nov. 25, after a painful illness, Hon. JOHN A. CROSS, in the 64th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Mary's P. E. Church, Classon-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

CASTNER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, JULIA ELIZABETH, only daughter of Samuel and Julia Castner, aged 1 year and 28 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 187 Union-st., on Thursday, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DE GROVE.—At Rye, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, SARAH JANE DE GROVE.

Her relatives and friends of the family, officers and teachers of Grammar School No. 13, are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her uncle, Noah Tompkins, on Friday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Mamaroneck Station to meet the 9 and 11¼ A. M. trains from the corner of 4th-av. and 27th-st.

GARDNER.—At Schoharie, on Tuesday, Nov. 19, ELI P. GARDNER, in the 80th year of his age.

HORTON.—At Milton, Rye, N. Y., on Sunday evening, Nov. 24, JOSEPH HORTON, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral will be attended at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Milton, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HILL.—At Okehampton, Devon, England, on Sunday, Nov. 10, Dr. T. MILES HILL, son-in-law of A. J. Peniston, Esq., of this City, in the 33d year of his age.

LUDLUM.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Monday morning, Nov. 25, JULIA B., wife of Wm. H. Ludlum, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 28th inst., from the Presbyterian Church, at Jamaica, L. I., at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 11¼ and East New-York at 11¼ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of trains.

MACY.—On Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 26, of typhoid fever, ROBERT S. MACY, son of Charles B. and Lavinia Macy, in the 15th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCHARG.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 26, THEODORE, son of John McHarg, aged 22 years.

His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

NEWCOMB.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 26, ELMIRA SEXTON NEWCOMB, daughter of John H. and Sarah M. Newcomb, of Hyde Park, Dutchess County.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her uncle, Wm. Moir, No. 11 Bethune-st., on Thursday, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PHYFE.—On Monday morning, Nov. 25, after a lingering illness, ADARIENNE R., only child of Henrietta and Wm. Phyfe, Jr., aged 2 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mrs. Chauncy St. John, No. 388 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 2 o'clock. Fulton or Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry.

THOMPSON.—On Monday, Nov. 25, MARY E., widow of the late Edward G. Thompson.

Funeral services will be held at No. 119 East 12th-st., between 4th and 3d avs., to-day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHEELER.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, Nov. 24, PERCY CLIFFORD, youngest son of Wm. A. and Cornelia B. Wheeler, in the 11th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the house No. 37 West 26th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 27th inst., at 3 P. M., without further notice.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 26, OLIVER C., son of David and Sarah H. Williams, aged 1 year, 3 months and 3 days.

Funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from Noble-st., near Franklin-st., Greenpoint. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WILLIAMSON.—On Monday evening, Nov. 25, Mrs. JOANNA B. WILLIAMSON, relict of William Ricketts Williamson, of Elizabeth City, N. J.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WALLIS.—At the Home for Incurables, West Farms, on Monday, Nov. 25, EDWARD WALLIS, native of England, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral from the Home this day, (Wednesday,) at 3½ P. M.

WICKES.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 24, at Geneva, N. Y., REBECCA J., wife of William W. Wickes, and daughter of R. J. Hutchinson, of Brooklyn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, from No. 128 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AMERICAN CLOCK COMPANY, NO. 3 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Manufacturers, Agents and Dealers in all varieties of American Clocks. Sole agents for SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, will close at this office on THURSDAY, Nov. 28, at 10 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES, For sale at No. 1,141 BROADWAY, COR. 26TH-ST.

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Messrs. WHEELER & WILSON are pleased to commend the establishment of Mr. ELLIS to the public.

DR. SCHENCK.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has a large and commodious suite of Rooms at 32 Bond-st., New-York, where he will be, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Every person complaining with Consumption or any disease leading to it, is invited to call on him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the charge is $5.

Dr. SCHENCK can explain to patients very correctly the stage of their disease, and how to use his medicines, namely, his PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS, without the use of the Respirometer; but by it he can tell exactly how far the lungs are gone, and what part also: whether it be Tuberculous, Pulmonary, Bronchial or Dyspeptic Consumption, or whether it is merely an ulcerated throat and catarrh, or from Liver Complaint.

His medicines have full directions, so any one can take them without seeing him, but if they live near by, and are well enough, it is best to see him. All three of his medicines are required in nearly every case of lung disease, for it is impossible to cure Consumption unless the stomach and liver are kept in perfect order. To get lungs in a healing condition the stomach must be cleansed, and an appetite for good rich food created, so as to make good blood, before the lungs will begin to heal; then the chills and night sweats will stop, and the expectoration become free and easy.

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Remedies applied over the seat of the pain, *that chills* the parts, may temporarily allay the pain by destroying the sense of feeling, painting the skin with liquids of refrigerating properties that *deadens* the *perception* and paralyzes the nerves of sensation, may for a few moments assuage the pain, but it is an unhealthy and destructive treatment, and frequent applications will so deaden the sense of perception and absorb the vital power in the fluids of the nervous system, that the limbs and secretions of the entire body will become paralyzed; it is on the same principle of killing the nerve to stop toothache.

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used internally, or externally, stops pain quicker than any known remedy in use—not by blunting the nerves, or destroying the sense of perception, or chilling the nervous fluids, but by imparting healthy caloric and vigor to the nervous fluids, removing inflammation, equalizing the circulation, invigorating the depressed nervous system with strength, and withdrawing all irritating humors, and diseased deposits from the bloodvessels and fluids; its action is quick, searching, soothing, and stimulating.

Remedies, to be effectual and permanent, in the removal of pain, and the cure of disease, should impart the principle of life, and secure the natural temperature of heat throughout the entire system. To charge the nervous system with chilling shocks, destroying the nerves of sensation, is a destructive treatment, and will in time cause paralysis, palsy, idiocy, and death. Avoid such remedies, especially those advertised under the garb of eccentricity and ribald burlesquing of the sacred law. Dr. RADWAY'S Remedies, No. 37 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

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WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

THE WABASH (IND.) PLAIN DEALER has a subscription list of 1,300 copies, is the only Newspaper published in Wabash County, and one of the largest in the State, hence is an excellent advertising medium. S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park-row, and GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., are agents in New-York.

POLITICAL.

WILLIAM A. DARLING FOR MAYOR.

All citizens, without respect to party, who desire to aid in the election of WILLIAM A. DARLING for Mayor, will meet at the corner of Wall and Broad sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Able speakers will address the meeting.

WM. E. DODGE,	WM. H. WEBB,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	LLOYD ASPINWALL,
B. H. HUTTON,	BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,
MARSH. O. ROBERTS,	L. H. O. COWDEN,
WM. R. STEWART,	HON. THOS. MURPHY,
HENRY A. COIT,	JOHN O. HAMILTON,
HENRY F. DEGROOT,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
HENRY M. TABER,	FRED. A. CONKLING,
WALDO HUTCHINS,	WM. TUCKER,
J. D. LAWSON,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK,
PROSPER M. WETMORE,	CHAS. A. PEABODY,
R. H. MCCURDY,	JOHN STEPHENSON,
JOSIAH OAKS,	PITT COOK,
WM. LAIMBEER,	FRANK E. HOWE,
LE GRAND B. CANNON,	EDWARD DODGE,
D. F. APPLETON,	WM. H. LEE,
WM. A. FREEBORN,	WM. REMSEN,
GEO. W. BLUNT,	JOHN COCHRANE,
JOHN HECKLER,	CYRUS BUTLER,
ISAAC AMES,	RUSSELL SAGE,
EDWARD WOOD,	WM. MARTIN,
J. M. LINDSAY,	JOSEPH M. FOSTER,
RUSH C. HAWKINS,	JOSEPH C. JACKSON,
J. B. WEBB,	JEREMIAH LATHROP,
WILLIS GAYLORD,	GEORGE JONES,
WM. K. LOTHROP,	JOSEPH T. SANGER,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR, and several thousand others.	

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The following, with other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting:

Hon. James S. Thayer,	Hon. John T. Hoffman,
Hon. Richard O'Gorman,	Hon. Samuel S. Cox,
Hon. James T. Brady,	Hon. Samuel J. Tilden,
Hon. A. Oakey Hall,	Hon. Edwards Pierrepont,
Hon. James Brooks,	Hon. And. J. Rogers.

LET THE PEOPLE GATHER IN THEIR MIGHT.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements, JOHN KELLY, Chairman.

DAVID V. FREEMAN, ANDREW J. GARVEY, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. FIFTH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards. For School Commissioner, WILLIAM B. DURYEA.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY GRANT CLUB of the 16th Ward will hold a meeting at their headquarters, No. 18 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 7½ o'clock. The friends of Ulysses Grant are invited to join the club. By order of JAMES HUNTER, President. EDWARD ALBERTSON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE. TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT, FOR ALDERMAN, HERMANN ALBERT.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION—18th Ward—14th Aldermanic District. For Alderman, THOMAS STEVENSON.

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HARPER & BROTHERS—NEW-YORK. *Publish this Day:*

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DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY

Contains the conclusion of "The Guardian Angel," by Dr. O. W. HOLMES; "A Mysterious Personage," by JOHN NEAL; "A Tour in the Dark," by W. L. FAWCETT; "By-Ways of Europe—A Visit to the Balearic Islands," by BAYARD TAYLOR; "Minor Elizabethan Dramatists," by E. P. WHIPPLE; "Our Pacific Railroads," by J. K. MEDBERY; "Grandmother's Story—The Great Snow," by Miss ANNA L. JOHNSON; "Toujours Amour," a poem by E. C. STEDMAN; "Among the Workers in Silver," by JAMES PARTON; "What we Feel," by CHAS. J. SPRAGUE; Sonnet, by GEORGE H. BOKER; "Literature as an Art," by T. W. HIGGINSON; "A Young Desperado," by T. B. ALDRICH; An Autumn Song, Reviews and Literary Notices.

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Contains Part V. of "Cast Away in the Cold," the popular Arctic story, by Dr. I. I. HAYES; "The Pacha's Son," by BAYARD TAYLOR; "Miss Emily Proudie Makes a Discovery," by Mrs. H. B. STOWE; Part VIII. of "Round-the-World Joe," by GEORGE EAGER; "More about Swimming and Salt Water," by CHAS. J. FOSTER; Part XII. of "Good Old Times," by ELIJAH KELLOGG; "In Time's Swing," by LUCY LARCOM; "About some Picture-Books;" "Prudy and the Peddler," by SOPHIE MAY; "Over the Wall," by JULIA C. R. DORR; "Pictures in the Fire," by EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER—set to music by J. R. THOMAS; "Round the Evening Lamp," and "Our Letter-Box." Twenty illustrations.

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Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will furnish an original story, in three or four numbers, entitled "George Silverman's Explanation."

Dr. I. I. HAYES, the Arctic Voyager, will contribute a series of papers on "Life in Greenland and the Arctic Regions," similar in character to "Doctor Moltke."

JAMES PARTON will continue to furnish articles on cities of the United States, with prominent industrial and other topics.

BAYARD TAYLOR, who is now in Europe, will contribute regularly papers on "Out-of-the-way Corners of the Old World."

Two excellent serial stories will be commenced in the January number.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON will commence his contributions for the year with an article on "Aspects of Culture," which will be given in the January number.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, author of "The Man Without a Country," will contribute frequently through the year. His first paper for 1868 will appear in the January number, under the name of "A Week in Sybaris."

EDWIN P. WHIPPLE will continue his series of admirable articles on English Literature.

JOHN MEREDITH READ, Jr., Author of "An Historical Inquiry concerning Henry Hudson," will contribute a series of Historical Articles of deep general interest.

WILLIAM J. STILLMAN, United States Consul in Crete, will furnish a series of papers, giving his experience and observations during the struggle of the last year or two between the Greeks and Turks.

CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY will contribute regularly.

Several new contributors who have already made their mark in the Magazine, have sent in capital articles which will appear during the coming year.

Among the regular writers for the ATLANTIC, in addition to these already named, are LONGFELLOW, LOWELL, HOLMES, WHITTIER, CURTIS, Mrs. STOWE, Mrs. CHILD, BRYANT, AGASSIZ, HAZEWELL, TROWBRIDGE, WASSON, Mrs. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, HIGGINSON, ALDRICH, Mrs. DIAZ, and scores beside of the best writers in the country.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS FOR 1868.

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MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE will continue to write sketches like those which have made her so popular with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE AUTHOR of "Leslie Goldthwaite" will furnish a story entitled "When I was a Little Girl."

MR. J. H. A. BONE will furnish six Historical Articles on very interesting subjects, which will be illustrated with historical accuracy.

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MISS GEORGIANNA M. CRAIK, one of the most popular of the younger English writers, will be a contributor.

NUMEROUS OTHER WRITERS who are favorites with the readers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS will contribute, such as Mrs. LOUISE E. CHOLLET, Mrs. A. M. DIAZ, Mrs. JANE G. AUSTIN, Mrs. HELEN C. WEEKS, T. B. ALDRICH, the author of "Little Prudy," "GEORGE EAGER," and others.

MUSIC will continue to be a prominent feature. To some original pieces will be added extracts from Beethoven, Mozart, Hummel and other great classic authors,—the selections being made and arranged by JULIUS EICHBERG, Director of the Boston Conservatory of Music.

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FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS will be published every month, and occasional COLORED SUPPLEMENTS will be presented to the subscribers.

It will thus be seen that OUR YOUNG FOLKS for 1868 has something for its patrons in every juvenile department—ROMANCE, HISTORY, FICTION, FACT, POETRY, PROSE, FANCY, SCIENCE, MUSIC, ART and AMUSEMENT, and must continue to be, as it now is, a HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY and DELIGHT.

The TERMS of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" will remain unchanged, in spite of the greatly increased expense which the publication of the new volume will involve. They are as follows:

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

ST LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELLERS,

Exchange on London and Paris,

Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold

At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,

No. 54 William-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS,

AND

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) TELEGRAPH.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK

FOR SALE AT MARKET RATES.

APPLY TO GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.

COMMISSION BROKER IN EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

FOR SALE,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST CLASS COMPANIES.

Also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 41 Pine-st., N. Y.

RACINE TOWN BONDS.

Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Superior Railroad;

Milwaukee City Bonds, aid Beloit Railroad;

Fond du Lac, Wis., (old bonds;)

La Crosse, Wis., (old bonds;)

Mineral Point, Wis., (old bonds;)

Wanted at market rates.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Denning Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,898,533, making the total mortgage $3,898,533, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of West and Southwest Railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the lease of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF UREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION.) NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share.

Preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC C. TAYLOR,
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
Inspectors.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Nos. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the Company's office in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 17, 1867.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Nov. 22 to Dec. 13, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

F. P. WHITE, Sec'y.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 424 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST IS GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, On and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 9th day of November instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 12th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST PROXIMO ON the first mortgage bonds, Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE has been levied on the Capital Stock of the Knowlton Mining Company, payable at No. 44 Exchange-place, on or before Monday, Dec. 9, 1867. By order of the Director.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF "THE PROprietors of the City of Brunswick" are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the office of the Company, No. 49 Exchange-place, Room No. 16, on SATURDAY, 30th November, at 12 M., for the purpose of considering measures important to the interests of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. B. F. GRADY, Assistant Secretary.

FOR SALE—$100,000 FIRST MORTGAGE eight per cent. bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company of Alabama; principal and interest payable in gold. These bonds are a first lien upon the road for $12,000 per mile, and are guaranteed by the State of Alabama.

M. E. JESUP & CO., No. 13 Pine-st.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the Office, No. 102 Broadway, on MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order

WILLIAM A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26—3 P. M.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Ask
Registered '81...	112¾	113	Gold	139¾	139¾
Coupon, 1881	113	113¾	June, 7.30.....	105¼	105⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104¾	105	July, 7.30	105⅛	105⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62.	107⅞	108¼	U.S. 3 ⅌ ct. Cert.	.....	.....
5-20 Coupon, '64.	105⅞	106⅛	Oct., comp'ds, '64	.....	.....
5-20 Coupon, '65.	106	106⅜	Dec., comp'ds, '64	119⅛	119⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan & July	107⅞	108	May, comp'ds, '65	117⅜	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107⅞	108	Aug., comp'ds, '65	116⅛	116⅜
10-40 Reg.....	103½	103¾	Sept., comp'ds, '65	115⅜	116
10-40 Cou.....	102½	102¾	Oct., comp'ds, '65	115⅜	115⅝

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE

for JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 84 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 84 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on improved property, in sums to suit. Apply to JOHN DAVIDSON, Attorney-at-Law, No. 250 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the Company's Office, Monday, Dec. 2.

The transfer books to open 21st inst., will be closed Saturday, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P.M., and reopened Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad Co. have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of said Company, free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand at the Treasurer's office in Hoboken.

WM. A. MACY, Treasurer.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 25, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of four and one-half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 16th day of December next. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 2, and reopen Dec. 11.

HENRY J. QUINA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per cent. (2½ per cent.) has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after the 2d of December, to Stockholders of record on the 27th of November. The transfer-books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 27th November, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d December. By order of the Board.

D. H. MEGIE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of tax, on new deposits commences the first day of every month.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free of tax. Open DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, EIGHTH-AV., corner 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1.

R. H. MACY, President.

S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 68 WEST 14TH-ST., COR. 6TH-AV. FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

BOARDING BUREAU, NO. 833 BROADway, NEAR 13TH-ST.—The New-York *Herald*, being jealous of our success, charge us five prices for advertising. Families wanting boarders and parties wanting accommodation should call upon us. W. A. CORBIERE, Real Estate Broker.

A SUITE OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS, A first floor, handsomely and completely furnished, with or without board or private table, at No. 70 (old number) East 15th-st., for a gentleman and wife, or a party of gentlemen; house first-class; all modern improvements; references.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A neatly furnished parlor and hall bedroom; sunny exposure and location; about 14th-st.; family preferred. Address, with particulars and the terms, which must be moderate, B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN GET a delightful room (three rooms,) in a strictly private family; gas and fire included, for $18, in Harlem, convenient to cars and boat. For particulars address Box No. 5,180 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS second floor, to let, with good board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms, including fire and gas, front, $20; back, $18 per week. No. 38 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

A VERY PLEASANT, FURNISHED A front room, also two connecting with bath and closet, all on same floor, and with board, for gentlemen; will be let separately; corner of Broadway and 18th-st., over the drug-store. No. 27 East 18th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; library, table, library piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

ONE OR TWO LARGE ROOMS AND closets, with board, in a warm, comfortable house; all improvements. No. 319 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, WITHOUT board, a nicely furnished room, in a private family near Union-square. Address W. B. W., Box 2,875 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO ONE or two gentlemen, with or without board; family strictly private; house and location very desirable. Apply at No. 143 West 15th-st.

NO. 33 BOND-ST.—FINE SUITE OF ROOMS to let, with board, to a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 33 EAST 4TH-ST., ONE BLOCK from Broadway, pleasant front rooms, with board for family and single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST.—MURRAY HILL, near 5th-av.—Furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board. Private table if desired.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only, without board.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR DELMONICO'S, furnished rooms, with or without first-rate table. Address FIFTH-AV., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM ON first floor; also, small rooms for single gentlemen or lot at No. 79 West 17th-st.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, with gas, closet attached, and conveniences for fire. Apply at No. 403 West 52d-st., near 9th-av.

$7 TO $13 PER WEEK FOR PLEASA ant rooms, with excellent board, at No. 176 Bleecker-st., six blocks west of Broadway.

ONE LARGE ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR, also two single rooms, to let with board, at No. 52 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ALL WANTING FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with or without board, or private table, can be suited, free of charge, by calling at 956 Broadway, near 23d-st.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS—VERY desirable—with or without board. No. 31 7th-av.

FAMILIES CAN NOW HAVE AN OPPORtunity to buy their favorite weighing and measuring cup. Will be called on by agents everywhere. Headquarters No. 96 Liberty-st., Room No. 16.

COAL.

PARMELE BROTHERS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ENGLISH CANNEL, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE and all kinds of Anthracite COAL.

Gas Companies, dealers and families supplied. Yards and Docks in NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Offices No. 32 Pine-st. and No. 10 Union-square, (East side.

COKE, $2 PER CHALDRON IN THE yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 19th-st. Delivered at $3 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 356 West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

CHEAP FUEL FOR STEAM BOILERS—A Fine coke at 50 cents per chaldron in the yard, at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 19th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON LAURENS, GREEN, WOOSTER, HOUSTON and other streets, with some corners. Also, Broadway and 5th-av. property, and a large number of first-class and medium fine houses.

S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE By D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st., on

Broadway,	Canal,	Chatham,	Warren,
Bowery,	Grand,	Houston,	Walker,
Third-av.,	Broome,	Bleecker,	Howard,
Eighth-av.,	Spring,	Amity,	Hudson,
Ninth-av.,	Prince,	Sullivan,	Varick,
Mercer,	Wooster,	Laurens,	Roosevelt,
Madison,	Great Jones,	Broad,	Elm,

and other streets—some desirable corners.

ALSO—Vacant lots, variously located.

ALSO—On 8th-st., near 8th-av., 72x11 0, with three four-story brick houses, fee property, at a low price.

ALSO—First-class houses on 5th-av., Murray Hill, and other fine locations.

NOTICE.

My facilities for the disposal of real estate, stocks, &c., either at AUCTION OR PRIVATE SALE, are unsurpassed by any house in the line, and owners placing their property in my charge can rely upon having their interests promptly and faithfully attended to.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER, NO. 14 PINE-ST.

ALBERT HAMILTON, NO. 137 BROADWAY.

MONEY TO LOAN—HOUSES FOR SALE.

East 83d-st., 3-s. b...	$11,000	East 51st-st., 3-s. b..	$10,000
East 73d-st., 3-s. b....	14,500	East 86th-st., 3-st., fr.	13,000
East 88th-st., 3-s. b...	26,000	East 114th-st., 3-s. b..	15,000
East 81st-st., 3-s. br.s.	19,000	East 124th-st., 3-s. br.s	12,000
East 79th-st., 4-s. br.s.	38,000	East 127th-st., 3-s. fr.	7,000
East 90th-st., 2-s. b..	7,000	East 128th-st., 3-s. br.s	10,000

BEEKMAN-ST.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT plot of ground, over six City lots; situation a prominent corner; immediate occupation could be had if desired; this property is very prominently located and suitable for any large business requiring room and light, as it commands a front of about 250 feet. For full particulars inquire personally or by mail of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale, in 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the eighth house east from 6th-av.; four-story, high-stoop, 22x50, at a bargain. J. W. STEVENS & BROS., Lumber Dealers, foot 47th-st., North River, or No. 50 Pine-st., 1 to 2 P. M.

FOURTY-FOURTH-ST., BETWEEN 6th-av. and Broadway—Fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50, superior order. Also, pretty brick house, same locality, $16,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

STORAGE-HOUSE FOR SALE—EAST Side; is a first-class brick, 5-stories and cellar; about 41x160 feet, with capacity for 5,000 bales cotton. Terms easy. Apply to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE THREE-STORY brick dwelling cheap, in a good neighborhood. Apply to owner, No. 38 Douglas-st., or on the premises, No. 109 Third-place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE 17TH WARD, NEAR the Bowery, a plot of land, 140 feet front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to G. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

PARK-AV. LOT FOR SALE—CORNER OF 37th-st.; 25x80. A. P. HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—FOR SALE, cheap, a store, hotel and boarding-house, for $5,500, at Glenham, Orange Co., N. Y., near Erie Railway; about 84 miles from New-York City, on Delaware and Hudson Canal, in a rich and healthy valley, adjacent to wood, timber and mineral lands, near Mineral Springs; a resort for New-Yorkers, at the junction of a number of highways; garden, fruits, &c.; buildings and stables good; business established; mail daily; title perfect; possession April or May 1, 1868, or any time sooner. Terms easy; photograph mailed on application. Apply to or address SAM VANTON, Otisville, Orange Co., N. Y.; can be seen this Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 to 12, 2 to 4, 6 to 7, at Sherman House, No. 413 Broome-st., near Broadway. Room No. 17.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—TO RENT, FURnished, a large house, with eighteen acres of ground well laid out; garden, grapehouse, conservatory and stables, in a pleasant neighborhood; one mile from the post-office; $3,000. Apply at No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 3.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Central sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE ON THE SOUND, DAVENPORT'S Neck, New-Rochelle, a fine country seat; large house, carriage-house; grounds all laid out, lawn, &c.; about five acres; in complete order. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

5,000 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND, IN Potter County, Penn., will be exchanged for whisky, dry goods or other merchandise.

HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT YONKERS for sale; eleven rooms; gas, water and furnace; lot, 150x150. Price $12,000. Address Box No. 1,566 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SPLENDID SECOND STORY, A northwest corner front room, 27x92 feet; very light and pleasant; size 27x92 feet; no better second floor on Broadway; possession immediately. Inquire at office of Gettysburgh Asylum, No. 546 Broadway, or on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a small convenient country residence. Apply to owner, 38 Cortlandt-st., or at the premises, 221 acres; garden; fine house, beautiful views, healthy location, garden, every variety of fruit, stable, &c. Rent $1,500 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—BROOKLYN Heights—A desirable, pleasantly located residence; all modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply on the premises, No. 36 Livingston-st., or to JOHN D. OAKFORD, No. 51 Broad-st., N. Y.

GOOD CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.—To let or lease, the elegant furnished house No. 28 West 4th-st., known as the Washington. Will be sold for cash on satisfactory terms, on account of the owner going to Texas.

TO LET—FURNISHED, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry, a neatly furnished house, three-story brick, No. 124 Willow-st.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT PLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor; together or single, with gas and bath; terms moderate. Apply at No. 138 East 13th-st.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONFECTIONERS, GROCERYMEN, BAKERS, HOTELS AND DINING SALOONS,

Now is your time. The celebrated new Layer Raisins will be sold at $2 50 per box, by E. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from Washington-st.

J. PALTENGHI & CO., CONFECTIONERS, No. 1,224 Broadway, corner of Broadway.

Parties supplied at short notice at very moderate prices. Orders for pyramids, ice creams, cakes, chicken salad, &c., &c., will be promptly attended to and punctually delivered in any part of the City.

J. PALTENGHI. O. RAFFA. L. MAZZETTI.

PIER AND BULKHEAD WANTED.

Wanted to purchase or lease for a term of years a good Pier and Bulkhead on the North River, between Liberty and Canal sts. Address R. S., Box No. 2,351 Post-office, New-York.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—There will be exercises in the Chapel, consisting of short addresses, singing by the children, &c., throughout the day, commencing at 11 o'clock. The children will dine from 1 until 2 o'clock, and after them the out-door poor. Dinner will be provided for 2,000. All are invited to attend. Ample room for spectators.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary stamp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers'. SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

THE GROUNDS OF THE YONKERS CEMETERY will be open for the inspection of the citizens of Yonkers on THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day.)

WM. HENRY ANTHON, Secretary.

500 WHOLE BOXES NEW LAYER RAISINS for sale, at $2 50 per box, by E. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from West-st.

A GENTLEMAN BREAKING UP HOUSEkeeping offers his gas fixtures, which are Boughwout's make, superior class, but little used. Box No. 2,556 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL, YOUNG, FANCY LAPdog. Inquire at No. 2 Greenwich-st., Reinhardt's Hotel.

PEW IN CALVARY CHURCH—DR. WASHburn, Rector,) for sale; price $1,250. Apply by note to No. 272 Madison-av.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres. Manufacturers of Building and all other iron work. 14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

DRY GOODS

SMILLIE & CO., NO. 763 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE OF SILKS.

We beg to call the special attention of our customers, and the ladies of New-York and vicinity, to the following

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS, which we will offer for sale ON MONDAY, NOV. 25.

At an immense reduction from former market prices.

20 IN. CHECK AND PLAID SILKS, At $1 25, former price $1 75.

22 IN. FANCY STRIPE AND FIGURED SILKS, At $1 75, former price $2 75.

¾ FANCY STRIPE SILKS, At $2, former price $3 75.

22 IN. VERY ELEGANT STRIPED SILKS FOR YOUNG LADIES, At $1 75, former price $2 50.

ELEGANT BLACK CORDED SILKS, At $2 25 and $2 50.

ALSO, just received, another case of our celebrated BLACK CORDED SILKS, At $3, worth $4.

REMNANTS OF SILKS, Less than half prices.

ALSO, ALL OUR WOOLEN DRESS GOODS, Reduced in same proportion.

ALSO, an elegant line of FANCY CLOAKINGS And VELVETEENS, for WALKING AND SKATING SUITS, Just received.

SMILLIE & CO., No. 763 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

AT JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE. A full line of BLACK SILKS and IRISH POPLINS will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 25, consisting of the very best makes, at less than GOLD PRICES. No. 551 BROADWAY.

FALL STYLES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS, BROCATELS, STRIPED TERRYS AND REPS, CRETONNE CHINTZES, LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c., &c,

FINE LINENS.

SHEETINGS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO., NO. 809 BROADWAY, Between 11th and 12th sts.

FRENCH WALKING SUITS,

AT GAYNOR'S.

JUST RECEIVED.

The latest Paris styles, at very low prices.

GAYNOR, Importer, No. 765 Broadway, Between 8th and 9th sts.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

FALL STYLES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

Have on hand a large and select Stock of NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,

which they are offering at Importers' and Manufacturers' prices.

Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

NEW CLOAK AND DRESSMAKING ROOMS.

MADAM WESCOTT, No. 774 Broadway,

will open on Wednesday, Nov. 20, a handsome assortment of Cloaks, Sacks, Morning Jackets, Ladies' and Children's Walking Suits, Boulevard Skirts, &c. Madame Jerard, from Paris, will superintend the dressmaking department. Ladies' own material made to order.

MACKENZIE'S

CLOAKS, SACKS AND CIRCULARS, (AT REDUCED PRICES,)

In Velvet, Cloth and Plush, at STORMS, THURBER & CO., Manufactory, No. 7 CLINTON-PLACE. Salesroom, No. 751 Broadway.

W. B. MACKENZIE. (Established over 20 years.)

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE.

FROM AUCTION.

Five cases of EMPRESS CLOTHS will be sold at less than GOLD PRICES, At 11 o'clock at 75c., 81, 81 12½. One case VERY HEAVY OTTOMAN POPLINS, SUPERIOR MAKE, at $2, worth $3.

No. 551 BROADWAY.

BROOKLYN LADIES

Will find at CANTRELL'S a lot of Heavy Winter Boots, which have been slightly soiled, at the low price of three dollars per pair. No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW.

Just received, one case of ALASKA CLOTH 54 inches wide, an exact imitation of seal skin, an animal recently found in the newly acquired territory.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

FROM AUCTION.

BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.

WHITE, COLORED AND BLACK SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 50, AND UPWARD.

LINES OF SATIN AND BONNET MATERIALS.

LARGEST STOCK OF FEATHERS AND FLOWERS to select from, in this City.

Dress and cloak trimmings, everything fashionable, colored silk velvet ribbons, all shades and widths; prices down.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

Bargains in skirts, leather bags, work boxes, &c., &c.

WM. DOULL,

Ladies' whalebone corsets, 63c., 75c., $1, and $1 50.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 309, 311, and 313½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

We are selling Kid Gloves at 50c., 75c., $1 and $1 25 per pair.

OUR BEST KIDS ARE WARRANTED.

EMBROIDERIES, LINEN HANDK

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:

AND

BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....70

Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER SCOTIA AND SIBERIA embark from the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, at 1 P. M., Wednesday, 27th inst. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE....DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Jan. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
SIDON....Nov. 20
TIBERIA....Nov. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
MANHATTAN....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4
MINNESOTA....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
ERIN, HALL....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, Dec. 7
FRANCE, GRACE....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, PROWSE....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY....Nov. 30
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....Dec. 7
ETNA....SATURDAY....Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON....SATURDAY....Dec. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....Dec. 28
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.
The steamship LIBERTY will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers leaving New-York in the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agent,
No. 16 Spear's Wharf.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on
MONDAY, Dec. 2.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Nov. 28.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 5.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. R. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

FOR HAVANA—CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast sailing side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.
Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, 1 cent per lb.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The first-class iron steamship
VIRGINIA,
W. B. SHERWOOD, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 45, East River,
MONDAY, Dec. 2,
AT 3 P. M.,
for the above ports.
Freight and passage office, No. 26 Broadway.
E. W. TURNER, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

VIA NICARAGUA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received until Friday, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
Weight goods, 15 cents per 100 pounds.
Flour, 25 cents per barrel.
Special articles, one-quarter tariff rates.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 7,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Nov. 29;
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 5,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THURSDAY BEING A holiday, the steamer E. B. SOUDER will sail for CHARLESTON, S. C., on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. WHEELER & LINNARD,
No. 13 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. Freight 10c. per foot.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15.
The fast and popular steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st. Agents at Charleston will forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Steamer SARAGOSSA will follow Dec. 7.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
SHERMAN, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 30.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. R. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
FIRST STEAMER.
The favorite steamship
PERIT,
E. A. DELANOY, Commander,
is now loading at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively leave for Galveston on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge for drayage in Galveston.
Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad; also, goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavacca without charge.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,

VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat MKTA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 1 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 12 M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Wednes., Nov. 27, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Nov. 16, 10:30 A. M.	Monday, Nov. 18, 8:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 20th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 21, 3 P. M.	Friday, Nov. 22, 1 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 23, 2 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M.
Monday, Nov. 25, 2 P. M.	Tuesday, Nov. 26, 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 27th, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M.	Friday, Nov. 29, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 25 E. R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE,) AND NORTHPORT.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAML. E. UNDERHILL leaves Pier No. 24 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3½ P. M. and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M. daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Northport; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Union Dock (Bayville.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

This house is now open for the accommodation of guests.
A new steamer will succeed the *Corsica* in January next, landing passengers at the wharf. Persons wishing to spend the Winter months in Nassau can address
TUNNELL & LOINAK, Proprietors.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NOTICE—THE EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVING New-York at 3 o'clock P. M. will run through to Greenport on Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1867.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, H. RIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 27th instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:
1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate*. The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids. The barrels to be in good shipping order, with round hoops, full head-lined and bungs sealed.
50,000 pounds prime NEW WHITE BEANS, well seasoned and dry—to be packed in good, bright, well-coopered flour barrels, to be full head-lined.
10,000 pounds of CRUSHED SUGAR. Barrels to new and of the best in use for the purpose, and to be full head-lined.
5,000 gallons of the best quality of PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or Whisky, free from all foreign acids and injurious substances, and of a uniform strength, the Whisky Vinegar taking thirty-five grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy, the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity, like samples at this office. Each proposal must state distinctly the kind and quality of Vinegar offered and the kind of package.
15,000 pounds of BEST quality of ADAMANTINE CANDLES, to be 16 ounces to the pound, one-half sixes, the remainder twelves.
20,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made by boiling, and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.
The stores are required for immediate delivery.
Samples of the flour, beans, sugar, vinegar, candles and soap must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.
The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
O. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

Proposals sealed and indorsed "Proposals for supplies advertised" will be received at this office until 1 P. M. the 2d proximo for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-Yard, and subject to the *usual inspection thereat*, to wit:
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
50 Sheets Russia iron for stoves; one wagon.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
11,000 pounds round iron, viz.: 5,000 pounds 4⅛ diameter, 17 feet to 19 feet long; 1,000 pounds 4-16 diameter, 10 feet to 12 feet long, and 5,000 pounds ⅜ diameter, 16 to 18 feet long.
Responsible security for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded will be required, which must conform *with stipulations on the blank forms*, to be had at this office, otherwise bids *will not be entertained*.
C. W. HASSLER, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

OFFICE OF CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Nov. 19, 1867.

TO MACHINISTS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, Nov. 30, 1867, for the supply of 300 water metres, Worthington's Patent, of the following sizes, viz: five-eighths of an inch, one, two and three inch, the quantity of each size required, to be determined by the Board. Each proposal must be indorsed, "Proposals for Water Metres," together with the name of the bidder and date of offering.
The amount of security required will be $1,000.
Specimens of the metres and blank forms of bids can be had on application to the Clerk of the Board at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 9th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said Proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1868.
A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, } Committee on
JAMES W. FARR, } Supplies.
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC,

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.—GREAT BARGAINS.—Sleighs, $40 to $45; bells, $1 to $3; harness, $12 to $15; new buggies, $65; 500 carriages, all styles; lowest prices in New-York. Several second-hand carriages; also, 60 carriages to be sold at great loss, on account of consignees. CALVIN WITTY, Carriage Depot, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway; Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st.

TWO BAY HORSES FOR SALE—AGED 6 and 7; 15.3 and 16 hands; they don't match others, or would not be sold; they are faultless, single or double; one a superior saddle or carriage horse: the other cannot be excelled for coach or coupe; they have long black manes and tails. Apply to JAMES, No. 4 West 27th-st., mornings or evenings.

HORSES BOARDED FOR THE WINTER on clean, bright hay, with best of care and attention, at $15 per month; references given. Address N. P. HAMMOND, Warwick, Orange County, N. Y.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PAIR OF first-class horses about 15¼ hands, with carriage, harness, &c. Address D. L., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. Also, roofing slate. Trade supplied. Warehouse No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. S. STEWARD, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21, 1867.

The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of St. Louis will (by authority of law) offer at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in this City, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock noon, the remainder of the "ST. LOUIS WATER BONDS," amounting in the aggregate to
TWO AND A HALF MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.
The bonds will be offered for sale in sums of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and the whole, or such portion of the whole two and a half million dollars, will be sold, as may in the judgment of the Board seem proper. Bonds will be ready for delivery on or about Jan. 1, 1868, as soon as signed by the Mayor, City Register and President of the Board, and must be paid for at the National Bank of the State of Missouri, in St. Louis, in the currency of the United States, ON DELIVERY.
These bonds bear date June 25, 1867; have twenty years to run; principal and interest payable (interest half-yearly) in GOLD COIN of the United States, at the National Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, and being ante-dated, one coupon, for the amount of interest due 25th of December, 1867, will be cut off previous to delivery.
The security for the payment of principal and interest of these bonds is based:
First—On the faith and credit of the City of St. Louis.
Second—On the annual revenue of the Water Works. This revenue, for the seven months ending Oct. 31, amounted to $169,888 05; and for the year ending April 1, 1868, will probably amount to $280,000.
When the Works now being constructed are completed and in operation, with the increased area which will then be supplied, the annual revenue, it is estimated, will reach half a million.
The accruing net revenue is appropriated by law to the payment (in gold) of principal and interest of these bonds, and cannot be legally diverted from that purpose.
Copies of the law under which the Commissioners act will be sent, on application to the undersigned.
By order of the Board.
GEO. K. BUDD, President.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO.
will sell at auction on
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27,
at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st.,
a very large variety of
SEASONABLE GOODS
direct from the manufacturers, comprising
MEN'S, WOMEN'S, BOY'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR.

FIFTY-SIXTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, noon,
60,000 TONS
of Coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of December, 1867.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 41 West 38th-st., north side, near 5th-av.; the house is first-class and in perfect order; has all the modern improvements; immediate possession will be given.
Particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
237 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 29, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 46 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., elegant black walnut and gilt library suite, black-walnut and gilt book-case, escretoire and library table, black-walnut and gilt plate glass fire-screen, mantel mirror, turquoise and gilt chandelier, bronze and marble, mantel clock and vases, elegant carved oak dining-table, arm and dining-chairs in green reps, elegant carved oak buffet pier table, oak and black-walnut cornices, and oak hall table and chairs, elegant reps, portier and window curtains, lace curtains, carved oak sofas in green reps, black-walnut and ebony bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, armoire a glaces, commodes, &c; feather bolsters, pillows, hair mattresses, &c.; window shades, handsome wilton and Brussels carpets, oil cloths, together with an assortment of kitchen and sundry furniture, with which the sale will commence.
Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF WATER FRONT PROPERTY AT JERSEY CITY—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, the valuable water front property of the HUDSON RIVER CEMENT COMPANY, located at Jersey City, near Jersey City Ferry, being 234 feet front and about 1,200 feet deep. Information in regard to the property can be obtained from J. H. BUTTS, Secretary, on the premises. Possession given immediately. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE FARMS AT NEW-UTRECHT, L. I.—JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, a valuable farm of 13 acres, situated on the road from Flatbush to New-Utrecht. Also, 41 acres adjoining, on which is a large two-story attic and cellar frame dwelling, together with other necessary outbuildings, all in good order. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer—Store No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

MACHINERY AT AUCTION FOR ACCOUNT of former purchaser, M. A. Lee.—At the storage-store of Meyer & Smith, No 62 Beach corner Greenwich-st., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 12 o'clock, entire machinery of a Rubber or Gutta Percha manufactory.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon one hundred and four thousand cigars, thirty-three barrels smoking tobacco, eight boxes granulated tobacco, one hundred packages Chingarora tobacco, about 1,500 papers Lorillard's chewing tobacco, about 500 pound and half-pound packages smoking, a lot of pipes and patent tobacco pouches, 10 lbs. snuff in bladders, several caddies and packages of plug and granulated smoking tobacco, for the payment of taxes assessed against Thos. E. Allen & Co., by B. F. Robinson, Assessor Fourth District, New-Jersey, and sent to me for collection by J. Boyd Headley, Collector of said district.
Said property will be sold at public auction at No. 56 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of November, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
The above sale is adjourned to Nov. 27, 1867, at the same time and place. J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

No. 3 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1867.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THREE (3) horses, two (2) oxen, twenty (20) carts, seventeen (17) sets harness, fifteen thousand (15,000) pounds wrought and cast iron, &c., &c., advertised to take place at Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, on Thursday, 28th inst., is postponed until SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites,
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture.
DeGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Christie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

We manufacture and sell in suites or single pieces all kinds of FURNITURE, cheaper than any other house. Also, MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, SELF-ROCKING and CRADLES of all kinds, SOFA and SECRETARY BEDSTEADS. Call and save money.
G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL,
No. 263 Bowery, bet. Stanton and Houston sts.,
Second furniture-store from either corner.
Note the number.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPHINE P. BRUCE against SAMUEL C. BRUCE.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 260 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1867.
JOHN J. TYLER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 260 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the 18th day of October, 1867.
n13-law6wW
JOHN J. TYLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TO-NIGHT.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director....MAX MARETZEK
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 27, AT 8,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
GOUNOD'S NEW OPERA,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
MISS MINNIE A. HAUCK,
SIGRA. A. RONCONI, SIG. E. PANCANI,
SIG. TESTA, SIG. BELLINI,
SIG. ANTONUCCI, SIG. MEDINI, SIG. BARILI.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND MATINEE.
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF MME. PAREPA-ROSA.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
BOX OFFICE AND OTHER TICKET OFFICES NOW OPEN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

Director....MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
GRAND THANKSGIVING GALA PERFORMANCE
TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8,
when will be produced Goethe's celebrated drama,
EGMONT,
with the music composed for the same, by Beethoven.
SATURDAY EVENING—Positively last night of
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN....Lessee and Director
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
NINTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND BRILLIANT OPERA YET PRODUCED IN AMERICA.
The Most Fascinating Music.
Admirable, Appropriate Scenery.
Richest Costumes and Appointments.
The Greatest Conspiracy Imaginable.
The Grand Review of the Troops.
THE CHARMING TOSTEE AS THE DUCHESS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.
Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
PAR DROIT DE CONQUETE,
A comedy in 3 acts by M. Ernest Legouve,
and
L'ARMOUR QUE QU' C'EST QU' CA?
Vaudeville in one act by MM. Clairville, Lambert.
Tickets at the Theatre; Schirmer's, No. 701, Cochran's, No. 895, and Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Gallery, 50 cts.; Balcony Boxes, $8 to $10. Begins at 7¾.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, Nov. 28.
The following artists from
WALLACK'S THEATRE,
will appear in a
DOMESTIC DRAMA
AND IN A
STANDARD COMEDY.
Messrs. GILBERT, MARK SMITH, GEORGE HOLLAND, A. W. YOUNG, J. B. POLK, C. H. ROCKWELL, J. C. WILLIAMSON, W. J. LEONARD, E. MILTON, Miss M. GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, Miss F. MORANT, Mrs. JENNINGS, Miss RANOE, Miss WARD and Mrs. W. WINTER.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON

WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—One of the pleasantest locations, finest buildings and best schools in the State; with 12 teachers; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished. Send for circular. Winter term commences Dec. 17. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE, AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson, 23 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Boarding-school for boys; beauty of scenery and pureness of air unsurpassed. The French is strictly the language of the school.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st. Sixth season. Classes in Calisthenics, or Light Gymnastics, for Ladies, Misses and Masters.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MRS. BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st.

THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE—REV. G. W. CHAMBERLAIN will lecture at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Rio de Janeiro and its People*. Young men cordially invited.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1867.

PROCLAMATION.—THE PRESIDENT OF the United States and the Governor of the State of New-York have recommended that THURSDAY, the 28th day of November, inst., be set apart and observed by the people as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for all his mercies during the past year.
I earnestly call upon the people of the City of New-York to give heed to these recommendations of the National and State Executives. Abundant mercies have been showered upon us. We have been saved from commercial revulsion which brings poverty and desolation, and from pestilence which brings sorrow and death. Passion and prejudices which caused war and resulted from it have subsided, and a popular sentiment is being rapidly developed which bids fair to reunite once more a people long divided.
But it does not become man to attempt to enumerate God's mercies. Let us in humility and sincerity as a people bow our heads in gratitude, and let us in our churches and in our homes, on Thanksgiving Day, fervently pray that our Heavenly Father will continue to manifest his favor to us, and that in this, the great commercial centre of the country, vice may diminish and virtue increase; that good works may be encouraged and good men be sustained, and that in the coming year we may continue to grow and prosper in all that makes a city great and good.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of JOSEPH H. HORSFALL, of Hyde Park, Dutchess County and State of New-York, bankrupt. Southern District of New-York, ss., to whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of JOSEPH H. HORSFALL, of Hyde Park, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, and who was on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at Hyde Park, the 9th day of November, 1867.
H. N. VEDDER, Assignee,
Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HASLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 13, South 6th-st., in the City Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 1st day of June next.
Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.
n.20-law6mW SOLOMON MAHLER, Executor.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1868.
Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.
N6law6mW DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Nov. 4, 1867.

TO TAXPAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all Taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.
On all Taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room
EVERY HOUR.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
MILNES LEVICK'S NEW DRAMA,
THE UNION PRISONER:
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
ARRIVAL OF VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
SPLENDID LIVING GIRAFFE.
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS
THE ONLY LIVING GORILLA
IN CAPTIVITY.
S. C. PERRY, THE WONDERFUL BIRD IMITATOR.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
Miss ELLEN HAWKINS, BEARDED LADY.
Mr. A. MONTARG, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, GIANTESS, DWARFS,
FAT LADY, MAMMOTH FAT BABY,
LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY,
LIVING SEA-LEOPARD, SNAKES, MONKEYS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
embracing the most prominent, and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited. Can be seen day or night.
Admission, to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS.
SHAKESPEARE'S MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
CONCEDED ON ALL SIDES TO BE THE GRANDEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL EVER SEEN UPON THE AMERICAN STAGE.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS	TO-MORROW	MATINEE AT 1½.
THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS		MATINEE AT 1½.
THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS		MATINEE AT 1½.
THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS		MATINEE AT 1½.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY A. OAKEY HALL
eloquently says of the spectacle:
" * * "One scene is a poem on canvass; another is a fairy tale, portrayed by pencil and sweet voices; a third is a life-like return to the people, manners and customs of classic Athens. Never before has there been such an æsthetical reunion in New-York for lovers of harmony, painting and Shakespearean humor and poetry."—*A. Oakey Hall, in Leader, Nov. 2.*

THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS	TO-MORROW	DAY and NIGHT
THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS		DAY and NIGHT
THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS		DAY and NIGHT
THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS		DAY and NIGHT

SHAKESPEARE'S EXQUISITE FAIRY SPECTACLE.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT....Director
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2½.
Third week of
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSISAN ATHLETE,
whose astounding feats upon the Flying Trapeze have been pronounced by the public and the press
THE MOST WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN IN AMERICA
The entire strength of the
MOST COMPLETE CIRCUS TROUPE
ever organized in this country, in
A SUPERB PROGRAMME
OF STARTLING ARENIC SPLENDORS,
including every variety of
ARTISTIC HORSEMANSHIP
AND NOVEL ACROBATIC FEATS.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. To reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 50 cents. Begins at 8.

ORATORIOS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Mr. L. F. HARRISON begs to announce that he has completed arrangements for a series of SIX GRAND ORATORIOS, to take place during the season of 1867–68, at Steinway Hall, commencing on the
NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY.
THURSDAY, Nov. 28—THE SEASONS.
THURSDAY, Dec. 12—SAMSON.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 25—THE MESSIAH.
THURSDAY, Jan. 23—THE CREATION.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20—JUDAS MACCABÆUS.
THURSDAY, March 19—ELIJAH.
Mr. Harrison has secured the services of the best Soloists, including the celebrated Prima Donna,
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. THEO. THOMAS, Full Orchestra.
THE GRAND CHORUS
of the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
F. L. RITTER, Director.
E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist.
Subscription tickets for the six Oratorios, including reserved seats,
FIVE DOLLARS.
Single tickets, with reserved seats....$1 50
Can be obtained at all the music-stores, General Tickets, No. 112 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.
NOTICE.
The sale of subscription tickets will positively close on THURSDAY, Nov. 28.

NATIONAL HALL, HARLEM.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
GRAND CONCERT.
L. F. HARRISON....Director
With the following eminent artists:
Mrs. Jenny Kempton....The Favorite Contralto
Mr. W. J. Hill....Tenor
Mr. Frank Bartlett....Baritone
Mr. Carl Rosa....Violinist
Mr. A. H. Pease....Pianist
Mr. G. W. Colby....Conductor
Tickets One Dollar.

DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.

HARTZ, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 2½.
THIS EVENING at 8, will be reproduced
THE FLOATING HEAD,
THE FLOATING HEAD.
Tickets 50c. and $1. Doors open at 7½. Chickering's piano is used. Matinee 50c. Children half price. Doors open at 2.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL, } Musical
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAGE'S VENUSES and his other paintings will remain open on THANKSGIVING DAY at the Studio Building, 10th-st. All lovers of art should see them.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,

NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal,'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited.
Instruments to let and sold by installments.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new and second-hand, piano-fortes to let, and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

NORWOOD

THIRD WEEK AND CROWDED HOUSES.

Every Night and Saturday Afternoon, at the New-York Theatre, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.	"NORWOOD."
"NORWOOD."	With the BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS! Great Comedy Company! Superb Military Music! Exquisite Scenery! Unique War Songs!
The Jolliest Scenes, The Liveliest People, Camp Fire Frolics, Unique Love Story, Thrilling War Tableaux.	All to be seen in "NORWOOD."

THANKSGIVING	of	MATINEE
THANKSGIVING	NORWOOD.	MATINEE
THANKSGIVING		MATINEE
THANKSGIVING		MATINEE
THANKSGIVING		MATINEE

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that the
NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA
by Mr. Watts Phillips, now being performed in London with the greatest success, entitled
MAUD'S PERIL,
will be performed
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
and EVERY EVENING until further notice,
With new and appropriate scenery, costumes, furniture, appointments, mechanical effects and an excellent cast.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. H. STODDARD, B. T. RINGGOLD, G. F. BROWNE, W. H. POPE, B. DURAND, C. SHERMAN, J. CURRAN, E. CASHIN, G. WHITE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss MARY BARRETT, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
ACT I.
Keeper's Lodge at Sefton Park.
"THE WITHERED FORGET-ME-NOTS."
ACT II.
Gothic Sitting Room in Sefton Abbey.
"MAUD'S PERIL."
ACT III.
Reception Room in Sefton Abbey.
"THE KNIFE."
ACT IV.
Black Lion Hotel on the Coast.
THE CONVICT.
The attraction of the
STANDARD PLAYS
continuing unabated, due notice will be given of their repetition. They are suspended for the present in order that the Manager may present to the public
NOVELTY AND VARIETY.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¾; performance commences at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Second year of the world-renowned
BLACK CROOK,
AND JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
NUMBERING OVER SEVENTY DANSEUSES,
selected from the best schools of Europe.
ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT HIT OF LA GARDE IMPERIALE,
NUMBERING 150 CHILDREN, forming a
REGIMENT OF SOLDIERS,
fully equipped in
SPLENDID NEW UNIFORMS FROM PARIS
Brilliant reception of the
TWO PREMIERS ASSOLUTA.
GRAND BALLET OF 70, 70, 70, 70,
and the CHILD VIVANDIERE, &c., &c.,
FIRST MALE DANCER OF THE DAY.
Splendid Scenery, Costumes, Armors, &c. &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

CONTINUED AND POSITIVE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT MORAL LESSON OF THE DAY,
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
THE INIMITABLE FLORENCES.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, THANKSGIVING DAY.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. W. J. FLORENCE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

EVERY EVENING, BURLESQUE OF MEDEA.
MEDEA....Mr. LEFFINGWELL
JASON....Mr. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS
Also, FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.
FRANCINI PREVAL....Mrs. HOWARD WATKINS
MARQUIS DE RICHVILLE....Mr. LEFFINGWELL

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE,

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
KALOSPINTHECHROMOKRENE,
THE
WONDERFUL MAGIC FOUNTAIN.
The new Ballet,
LA FONTAINE D'AMOUR.
MORLACCHI,
SEVEN FIRST DANSEUSES,
DE POL'S
EUROPEAN STAR BALLET COMBINATION
In the
GOLDEN BRANCH.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Grand Matinees SATURDAY and THURSDAY, Thanksgiving, at 1 o'clock.

GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT,

Given by
MR. D. KENNEDY,
The celebrated Scottish Vocalist, in aid of the Library of the
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved seats, $1.
The Club, with their pipers, will attend in Highland Costume.

BUNYAN HALL,

Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
GREAT ATTRACTION FOR THANKSGIVING WEEK.
"THE PILGRIM,"
SPLENDID TABLEAUX,
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION,
MUSIC BY PHILIP PHILLIPS,
GRAND MATINEES on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 P. M., and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.

C. DIEHL'S

PAINTING OF MACBETH
Coming from the chamber of Duncan, and received on the stairs by Lady Macbeth,
Now on Exhibition at the gallery
WEISMANN & LANGERFELDT,
No. 920 Broadway, New-York.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular, elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 28 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 30 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

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FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Chaplain, who invited a blessing on the grave duties which now devolved upon the sister body, praying that they should be gifted with firmness and moderation in their discharge.

THE COTTON TAX.

The Chair took from the table and referred, memorials from citizens of Alabama and elsewhere, relating to the tax on cotton.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill which was referred, and subsequently taken up and passed, changing the name of Samuel Chase Barney, a grandson of Commodore Barney, to Samuel Chase De Kraafs. The alleged reason was the bad character of the petitioner's father.

RAILROAD PRIVILEGES.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Morgan and referred, granting to the Hudson River West Shore Railroad Company the right of way through the lands of the United States at West Point.

GENS. HOWARD AND SICKLES.

Mr. Conklin presented a memorial from the Union League Club, with a bill accompanying, asking Congress to prevent the mustering out from the Volunteer Service of Gens. Sickles and Howard. Referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill relative to the appointment of Assistant Attorney-General, providing that the same shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate. Mr. Wilson suggested that the propriety of this matter would be seen in view of the slanders and libels on the country which had emanated from that Department during the last few months. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH MR. MOTLEY.

Mr. Sumner introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence with Mr. Motley, the recent Minister of the United States at Vienna, or with the Austrian Government not heretofore communicated, especially so far as the same relates to the removal of Mr. Motley from his post.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT ON MONDAY.

Mr. Grimes introduced a joint resolution, that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House adjourn their respective Houses, without day, on Monday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Sumner suggested that it be made 12 o'clock. "Would they," he asked, "leave to the President one-half hour within which he could take advantage of their absence, to make an appointment, which, as the next Congress might sit until mid-Summer or Autumn, might be valid until the last day of that session?"

Mr. Grimes modified the resolution accordingly.

Mr. Sherman did not see that any object could be gained by passing the resolution. The Senator's purpose would be attained without taking that course.

Mr. Fessenden thought there was no great danger to be apprehended from a hiatus of half an hour, but suggested that an adjournment might be had five minutes before 12 o'clock. There should be some slight intermission, and certainly no harm could be done in five minutes.

Mr. Trumbull said it was immaterial to him whether they adjourned to-day or next month, but he protested against any such reasoning as had been advanced. Congress should pursue the even tenor of its way. While they had a President of the United States they should treat him as such, and not anticipate some terrible thing. Let him take the consequences of his own acts, and they should do their own duty. He did not believe the Union was to be injured or destroyed in a few minutes' time. What they did should be done with reference to their own convenience, and with no particular regard to what some one might suppose or what some other person might do.

Mr. Sumner—I hope what we may do will be done with reference to the welfare of the country, and with no particular reference to any rumors or reports. There I agree with my friend; but I do not agree with him when he says, "Give the President another chance."

Mr. Trumbull—I do not say that.

Mr. Sumner—We have been already giving him too many chances, and you cannot act now without taking into consideration his character and position. Those are now matters of history; I would speak with proper delicacy, with proper reserve, when I allude to them, but I must act under the responsibility of a Senator. A large portion of our country believe the President to be a wicked man, of evil thoughts and unpatriotic purposes, and in spirit and conduct the successor of Jefferson Davis, through whom at this moment the rebellion is revived. Those are the sentiments of a large portion of our people.

Mr. Dixon—I would ask the Senator if that is the opinion of the majority in his estimate.

Mr. Sumner said that did not belong to the question. It was undoubtedly the opinion of a large portion of the people of the United States, whether a majority or not, the future would disclose. He did not wish to go in advance of or anticipate any such judgment, but spoke now simply with reference to what was before them. The question was whether they should give the President another opportunity; he said no, and arriving at that conclusion he did not act on any rumor that was afloat, referred to by the Senator from Illinois, Mr. Trumbull; but with reference to the character of the Chief Magistrate as displayed by his own acts. It would be rashness in the Senate to give him another opportunity to practice on the country in the carrying out of his policy, as he had done in times past. They should not give him five minutes' chance for the exercise of an illegitimate power which he might thereafter make effective. It was an old saying, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." This was an occasion for its application; he saw no reason why this session should not expire precisely as the next begins, and so exclude every possibility of evil consequences from the character of the Chief Magistrate. In other Governments, the moment a King died, his successor was invested with the power; hence the saying, "The King is dead—long live the King!"

Mr. Trumbull said if the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) chose to govern his action as a Senator by some suspicion in regard to what another department of the Government might do, he might do so; but he (Mr. Trumbull) should vote on this question with reference to his public duty as a member of the body without undertaking to anticipate the doing of illegitimate acts by another department of the Government. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." It was not his purpose nor his province, nor was it consistent with his sense of public duty to make an attack upon or to defend the President of the United States, nor would he be placed in the position of so doing. He should vote on the resolution without reference to the President of the United States, and be governed in his action by what seemed to him proper for the convenience of Congress and for the best interests of the people at large.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Chandler the Senate then went into executive session, and after a few minutes adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE REMOVAL OF STANTON AND SHERIDAN.

Mr. Blane offered a resolution directing the General Commanding the Armies of the United States to communicate to the House all correspondence addressed by him to the President on the subject of the removal of Secretary Stanton and Gen. Sheridan. Also, any correspondence or orders in his office showing the condition of the Fifth Military District prior to the passage of the Military Reconstruction Bill, and any recommendations he may have made thereon, and what steps, if any, were taken by civil authority in reference to such recommendations. Also, all correspondence in reference to the difficulties in Baltimore touching the Police Commissioners and other matters prior to the election of 1866, and in reference to a proposed mission of the General of the Armies to Mexico in 1866.

Mr. Farnsworth suggested that the resolution also call for the correspondence in reference to Gen. Sickles.

Mr. Blaine consented to the modification, and the resolution, as modified, was adopted.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS OF REGULAR SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Indiana, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the practicability of paying the army once a week instead of every two months, as now provided by law.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

On motion of Mr. Eliot, the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs was directed to ascertain and report whether any reasons exist why the Freedmen's Bureau should be continued beyond the time now limited by law.

REPEAL OF THE COTTON TAX.

The Speaker presented a memorial from the Constitutional Convention of Alabama, praying the repeal of the cotton tax, to operate back to the 1st of September last. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

THE CASE OF STEPHEN F. CAMERON.

The Speaker called Committees for Reports. The only one made was by Mr. Boutwell, from the Judiciary Committee, being an adverse report in the case of Stephen F. Cameron. Laid on the table.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

The Speaker then proceeded to the call of States for resolutions and bills.

Mr. Eliot offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire what legislation was necessary concerning the act of March 2, 1867, to regulate the disposition of the proceeds of fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under the law relating to customs. Adopted.

Mr. Munger offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to meters to be attached to stills. Whether he has adopted and prescribed any, and with what result of distillation, and the revenue. Adopted.

Mr. Kelly offered a resolution declaring that the welfare of the people, and the maintenance of the faith and credit of the Government, require the repeal of the taxes on cotton, and on the productions of manufacturing and mechanical interests, except distilled spirits, malt liquor and tobacco.

Referred, on motion of Mr. Washburne of Illinois, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for a lot of information respecting Admiral Goldsborough's promotion from midshipman to Lieutenant. Adopted.

Mr. Schenck also offered a resolution calling on the President for full and exact information as to pardons granted since the 14th of April, 1865, to persons convicted of perjury, or of making counterfeit money; of having in their possession counterfeit tools or instruments of forgery, or of the criminal alteration of papers, or of perjury—with the reasons for such pardons and the names of persons recommending them. Adopted.

Mr. Pike offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of equalizing taxation,

First—By taxing United States Bonds 1 per cent., the tax to be assessed and collected by the officers of the Internal Revenue Department.

Second—By authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds subject to State and municipal taxation, and not subject to Congressional taxation, and exchangeable for outstanding bonds at the option of the holder.

Third—By providing for the payment of the tax paid by the National Banks to the Treasurers of the States in which the banks are located. Adopted.

Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania, introduced a Bill supplementary to the Act declaring the sense of the Act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Julian offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Homestead Law of 1862, as to prohibit the further sale of public lands, except on conditions requiring their settlement and improvement. Adopted.

Mr. Ross offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Banks and Currency to report a bill providing for withdrawing from circulation the National Bank currency and to supply the same with greenbacks.

Mr. Spaulding objected to the resolution being made mandatory on the Committee, but he subsequently withdrew that objection.

Mr. Ross moved the previous question, but the House refused to second it, only nineteen members supporting the motion.

Mr. Farnsworth moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Ross, in order to test the sense of the House on his resolution, moved to lay it on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.

The vote resulted yeas 51, nays 101. So the resolution was not laid on the table.

Mr. Randall suggested that the word "requested" be substituted for "instructed."

Mr. Ross consented to that.

Mr. Allison did not see much difference between those words.

"Not a bit," from several members.

He (Mr. Allison) asked that the resolution be modified so as to instruct the Committee to inquire into the expediency of doing so.

Mr. Ross declined to make the modification.

Mr. Lynch inquired whether reference of the resolution would be an instruction of the Committee.

The Speaker replied in the negative. It would be a declaration that the House would not vote for a mandatory resolution.

The motion to refer was then adopted.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of providing a rule that no testimony taken before a Committee of the House shall be printed until the Committee on Printing shall decide as to whether its printing is called for by any public interest. He remarked that a great mass of trash and stuff was now printed which nobody ever looked at. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that it is the judgment of the House that there shall be no further appropriation of public lands for railroad purposes, but that the lands shall be held for private sale and actual settlement for homesteads.

Mr. Maynard objected.

Mr. Washburne moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were not suspended, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Baker offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of changing the laws so as to arrest the contraction of the currency, of reducing the tax on distilled spirits, and reporting a more economical means of collecting it, of repealing the tax on cotton and of adopting as a criterion of the measure of taxation a scale of revenue which would yield a sum only sufficient with the surplus in the Treasury to pay the expense of the Government and the interest on the public debt, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of providing for the taking of a census in the Southern States. Adopted.

Mr. Bromwell, of Illinois, offered a resolution that as gold and silver are not in sufficient quantity to furnish a circulating medium adequate in amount to the wants of the people, the deficiency should be at all times supplied with greenbacks to the exclusion of all other paper currency, and in sufficient amount to promote the energy and enterprise of all classes.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. Farnsworth rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

Mr. Burr offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of modifying existing laws so as to impose a tax on distilleries according to their manufacturing capacity. Adopted.

Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reducing the military establishment to the lowest possible number consistent with the public safety. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, a motion to print ten thousand copies of the majority and minority reports, on impeachment, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Newcomb asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the heads of the various departments of the Government for lists of their employes, &c.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, objected on the ground that the information was already at hand, and the resolution was not received.

ADJOURNMENT ON MONDAY.

The Speaker presented the concurrent resolution of the Senate for an adjournment on next Monday, and it was agreed to.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS CONTINUED.

Mr. Miller introduced a bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Ward offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of restoring Commander Aaron K. Hughes to the active list of the navy, which was adopted.

Mr. Barnes offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the information called for by the resolution of the 10th of July, respecting buildings leased by his Department in New-York and Brooklyn, which was adopted.

Mr. Bingham offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing by law against any further contraction at present of the non-interest bearing notes, and for the increase thereof equal to the amount of the outstanding compound interest notes; which was adopted.

Mr. Myers offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of taxing distilled spirits in the capacity of the distilleries, and reducing the present rate of tax. Adopted.

Mr. Niblack asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Post-office Committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing railroad companies to carry their own letters relating to their own business outside of the mails free of postage.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, objected.

Mr. Pile offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report the number of buildings rented or leased in St. Louis, Mo., for military purposes. Adopted.

Mr. Driggs offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill setting over all unsold or unappropriated public land to the States in which they are situated. Adopted.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the efforts made for the recovery of Confederate property in Europe; whether contracts have been made by which parties are to receive a share of the property recovered, and on what terms a settlement has been made with Trenholm, Frazier & Co. Adopted.

Mr. Paine introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Cobb offered a resolution directing the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the whisky frauds in New-York.

Mr. Spalding, rising to debate the question, it went over under the rule.

Mr. Higby offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to what additional payments have been refused to volunteers from California and Nevada who were discharged in the Territories. Adopted.

Mr. Flanders, of Washington Territory, introduced a bill to incorporate the Pugets Sound and Columbia River Company, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

On motion of Mr. Judd the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report to the House the number of all Secret Special Treasury Agents appointed since the 1st of June, 1866.

THE STATE OF THE UNION.

The House then, at 2:30, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with Mr. Dawes in the chair.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, spoke at length in view of Messrs. Butler and Pendleton's theory of paying off the five-twenty bonds with greenbacks. He took the ground that this mode of payment was in contravention of the honor and good faith of the nation; that it was hostile to the spirit and the letter of the law; that it contemptuously ignored the common understanding between borrower and lender at the time the loan was negotiated; and that, finally, even if it was an honorable and practical mode of payment, its effect would be utterly disastrous to the financial and business interest of the country. He was very far from being satisfied; on the contrary, he was very unsatisfied, but being in the minority, he could do nothing, not even divide the House against the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Butler replied to the speech of Mr. Blaine. He declared the proposition which he held to be that by the law of the land, and by the terms of the contract, the Five-twenty Bonds were payable, not in coin, but in the lawful money of the United States. Every dollar of the indebtedness of the United States that was contracted by the act of Congress making it to be payable in coin, should be paid in coin, though it should take the last dollar and the last cow in the barn to do it. But every debt contracted not payable in coin, should be paid in lawful money of the United States, such as the Government furnished to its citizens and such as was now its only currency.

When Mr. Butler's hour was nearly expired he yielded to a motion that the Committee rise, it being understood that he would have a full hour to-morrow.

The Committee rose, and the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Resumption of Specie Payments—Important Report and Discussion.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday, and considered the report of a Select Committee on the subject of a return to specie payments. In the absence of the President, Mr. Opdyke occupied the chair.

On behalf of the Committee, Mr. A. A. Low, the Chairman, submitted the report which shows the inconvenience of a depreciated currency, and suggests that there is but one correction, and that is, a speedy return to a specie basis. It also says it has been the aim of the Secretary of the Treasury to retrace the steps so reluctantly taken, to steadily withdraw from circulation a portion of the legal-tender notes, and thus approximate the value of the dollar, whether in gold or in Government paper. To this policy Congress has hitherto rendered loyal support, and to this it is to be hoped, despite all efforts to the contrary, it will continue to be true. The malign influence that is relied on to plunge the country once more into the abyss from which it is just escaping, is said to be most strongly developed in the West; but the record made by Western men, in all the years of the war, affords no warrant for attaching to that section so unworthy a purpose. Assuming that Congress will adhere to the policy of contraction hitherto so steadily pursued, neither listening to the call for more circulation nor to interpretations of law that tend to dishonor, the Committee see no reason why a full resumption of specie payments may not take place in the year 1869, provided, in the meantime, the temporary debt of the Government shall have been funded. It is not to be supposed, of course, that so great a difference as now exists in the value of gold and currency can be at once bridged over, and that one will be made to pass instantaneously with the same freedom as the other; nor is it to be expected that we can return immediately, or for many years, to a purely specie standard. The power to redeem with "legal-tender" must be continued, and "legal-tender" be brought to perform the same office as gold at the Custom-house. It is the opinion of the Committee that the return to specie payments will affect the interests of the great mass of the people—the mechanics, the agriculturists, the laborers and the poor of every class—more favorably than those of the rich. The Committee assume in the first place, as a preliminary to the resumption of specie payments, that all the floating debt of the Government, except that known as "legal tender," must be funded; second, that gold and greenbacks may be made of equal value if Congress will enact that the latter shall be received in part, say to the extent of 10 per cent. for duties "at the Custom-house," and the notes thus received canceled, until the desired end is reached; any further curtailment being in that case suspended. To this extent the necessity would be obviated of selling gold which, under the existing tariff, is received in excess of the amount required to pay interest on the public debt. Third, that whenever the value of gold and greenbacks approximates under the conditions already suggested, the Treasury Department may safely undertake to redeem greenbacks with gold, provided there is no material falling off in the customs revenue or in the amount of gold in the Treasury. Fourth, that resumption by the Treasury Department necessarily involves resumption by the banks, and that the Treasury Department, the banks and the community will have a common interest in sustaining each other, if the attempt be not prematurely made. What portion of the debt is held abroad the Committee have been unable to learn, nor are there any means of knowing; whatever the amount may be, it is all the time increasing, and there is no evidence to show that any part has been returned, because it was worth than when it was bought. Our bonds went abroad when gold was at 280, and they have gone in larger volume as the cost, through a decline in the price of gold, has been steadily appreciating. It is safe to assume that they will be held with confident tenacity as long as Congress and the people manifest an integrity of purpose worthy of our great Republic, and it is unreasonable to anticipate any molestation from parties abroad in the pursuit of measures that will tend to further improve the value of their property. Observation shows that for the most part the price of our bonds in foreign markets is regulated by the value of gold in New-York. Two propositions will be made in divers forms to Congress: First, to increase the "legal tender" by a substitution of Treasury notes for our present bank circulation, as understood by your Committee, the proposition being to pay bonds bearing interest with notes that do not. Second, to increase the amount of bank circulation by fifty or one hundred millions. Should the first be adopted, confidence in the public faith will receive a shock, the injurious effects of which none can estimate. If, on the other hand, the issue of more bank currency is authorized without an increase of "legal tender," it will but hasten the crash, through which, perhaps, sooner or later, it is destined the country shall pass, after much temporizing to avoid a calamity that is certain to result from injudicious legislation. The Committee feel that the Chamber should protest against any further debasement of our national currency; against the initiation of the novel mode suggested of paying the public debt, and lift up its voice in favor of a speedy resumption of specie payments, which will consign to oblivion all adverse and unworthy financial expedients. Appended to the report is a statement exhibiting the lowest and highest premium on gold, compared with the lowest and highest prices of several of the leading United States stocks in the New-York market, for each month during the years 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867, to Nov. 20: The following are the premiums for the year 1864: Gold, 151⅛@285; U. S. 5-20s, 100½@114; U. S. bonds, 1881, 102@118; U. S. 7.30s, 102½@124. For 1865: Gold, 128⅝@234½; U. S. 5-20s, 99¼@112; U. S. bonds, 1881, 100@112¾; U. S. 7.30s, 90¾@119. For 1866: Gold, 125@167¾; U. S. 5-20s, 100@115¼; U. S. bonds, 1881, 103¾@114¾; U. S. 7.30s, 97¾@108¾. For 1867, to Nov. 20: Gold, 132@146¾; U. S. 5-20s, 106⅞@115¼; U. S. bonds, 1881, 106⅛@113¼; U. S. 7.30s, 104@108¾.

Mr. Low, speaking in favor of the report, said if we could resume specie payment, or determine upon the resumption within a reasonable time, much would be done toward benefiting our finances. It seemed lamentable that the correction of our financial difficulties should be so much a matter of politics. The odium of the suggestion to increase our currency and legal-tenders had been attempted to be thrown upon the West, but he did not believe that section of the country would accept any proposition that savored of dishonor. Mr. Low concluded by alluding to the confidence of the people in the ability of the country to pay its debts in full.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden thought it was the duty of the country to lead the way back to economy, industry and prosperity. If Congress should repeal the tax on cotton and then adjourn for six months, gold would decline to 120 by Christmas time. He believed the country was far better prepared to resume specie payments at the close of the war than at the present time, and no good result would ensue from a further procrastination of Congress in this matter.

Mr. Opdyke thought the time for resuming specie payments designated in the report was too early. He favored the policy presented for contraction, and hoped Congress would not admit of further expansion.

Mr. F. A. Conkling regarded it as a miracle of our history that, with the enormous inflation of our currency, gold did not rise to a higher premium than that heretofore reached. He did not believe Congress would occupy its attention in considering the question of the currency, until it had disposed of the other important matters now before it.

After some other remarks by those present, it was resolved that the report of the Committee be adopted, printed and circulated.

On motion of Mr. Opdyke, it was resolved that a Committee be appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress on the subject, and present it at the next monthly meeting of the Chamber.

The Board then adjourned.

THE BERGEN EXPLOSION.

Further Details of the Disaster—The Coroner's Inquest.

The disaster reported in yesterday's Times, caused by the explosion of a can of nitro-glycerine, in the blacksmith's-shop of the Newark and New-York Railroad Company, situated near the cut, west of Bergen-avenue, was more serious than at first reported, there being nine persons killed and six injured. Of the persons killed, five were in the shop, two on the roof, and two were passing along near by. The building, which was about 25 by 30 feet, was blown to fragments and scattered in all directions, nothing remaining but a few posts sticking in the ground, one of which was covered with blood. Directly beneath the place where the can of glycerine stood a large hole was scooped by the force of the explosion, which will require twelve or fifteen cart-loads of earth to fill it.

The accident is, of course, attributed to the gross carelessness of the man, Burke, who is believed to have been intoxicated at the time. It is held that on no other supposition can his foolhardiness in putting a red-hot poker into a can of explosive material be accounted for. The shock of the explosion was distinctly felt at the distance of a mile and a half, and houses distant from the place nearly half a mile had the glass in the window-sashes broken. In the depot of the Jersey City and Bergen horse-cars the shock was at first supposed to have been caused by the discharge of a large cannon close to the building. Many persons in Bergen rushed out of their houses under the supposition that they were about to fall, the shock making the walls tremble.

The following is a correct list of the killed:

John Miller, roofer, leaves a widow and children.

Frederick Miller, roofer, and brother of John, leaves a wife.

Edward Foster, aged 14, drill carrier.

John B. Edwards, aged 10 years. The two boys were walking along in front of the shop.

Hugh McKinney, blacksmith.

Thomas Burke, foreman of the blasting gang; body blown to pieces.

John Hicks, blacksmith helper.

Patrick Kiley, blacksmith helper.

Michael Cuff, residing at the corner of North Second and Erie streets, Jersey City. The deceased had just entered the shop to see an acquaintance.

The following are reported injured:

Wm. B. Simmons, injured on the head by a fragment of wood; not seriously.

John Hoolahan, injured on the head and thigh by splinters; not dangerous. A moment before the explosion, Simmons and Hoolahan were skylarking in the shop, when one put the other out, and thus probably saved their lives.

Julia Scanlan, residing in a shanty about four rods west, had one of her legs badly lacerated and injured by a piece of wood.

Peter Burns, who was in front of the shop, was injured in the side of the face by a splinter.

Foster, drill boy, and brother of Edward, deceased, was badly injured in the foot by a flying fragment.

Yesterday morning a Special Committee of the Bergen Board of Councilmen, consisting of the President, Dr. Cornelison, and Messrs. Brinkerhoff, Bumsted and Perine, who had been appointed to investigate the matter and take such measures as they might deem advisable, performed the duty devolving upon them. They learned that 1,600 pounds of nitro glycerine were stored in a building near where the catastrophe occurred, and ordered it removed beyond the limits of the town forthwith.

At 11 A. M. Coroner Warren convened a jury at the Police Station, where they were sworn in. After visiting the scene and viewing the bodies the investigation was postponed to Friday next, in order to give an opportunity for procuring all the evidence possible that may have a bearing in the case.

The names of the jurymen are: Joel P. Feltner, foreman; Edgar Morris, Patrick H. Teating, Abraham Ralph, L. Henry Fiaacke, Edward Benson, Henry Newkirk, Oscar P. Northin, Christopher Sipp, Peter C. Westervelt, Daniel Van Winkle and John Westervelt.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Dec. 16.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—No Calendar.

Part II.—Held by E. D. Smith, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos. 510—Halsey vs. Halsey. 868—Snare vs. Ludlow. 420—Uttlebach vs. Kahn. 1096—Ebel, President, vs. Saward et al. 820—Price vs. Price. 604—East R. Bank vs. Austin, imp. 1734—McCarthy vs. O'Brien. 1428—McIntyre vs. House. 1636—Weeks et al. vs. Goetz et al. 956—Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al. 1742—Ortega et al. vs. McGill. 732—Merrick et al. vs. Haley et al. 734—Bull et al. vs. Nordlinger et al. 300—Low et al. vs. Hall et al. 1242—Cohen et al. vs. McGay. 1502—Reckhow vs. Romain. 606—Kerns vs. Sullivan. 814—Meyers et al. vs. Morse. 888—White vs. The Mayor, &c. 938—Haligarten et al. vs. Lane.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos. 180—Prouty vs. Madden et al. 131—Reilly vs. Hodgins. 201—Griffith vs. Alexander. 215—Dickinson et al. vs. Hunter et al. 80—Kattenhorn vs. Tuska. 116—Same vs. Same. 218—Woolsey vs. Kanenbley. 155—Work vs. Ellis et al. 156—Same vs. Same. 195—Woodruff vs. Pearce et al. 232—Lyle vs. Easton. 222—Sanders vs. Corwin. 223—Garvey vs. Jarvis, Jr., et al. 225—The People vs. Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. 226—Milbank vs. National Broadway Bank. 227—Thompson vs. Merrifield et al. 228—Goodwin vs. Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. 229—Remington vs. Shaw et al. 230—Waterbury vs. Bradley et al. 231—Kooline vs. Hanlon et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos. 53—Fagg vs. Bassford. 72—Banks vs. Croton Nat. Bank. 100—Warren vs. Donnelly, et al. 102—Hardaway Bolt, Spike and Riv. Man'f'g Co. vs. Central Bolt, Spike and Riv. Man'f'g Co. 103—Henry, &c., vs. Garnsey. 114—Dalton et al. vs. Gilbertson. 128—Adriatic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Bradley. 129—De Moza vs. Napheji. 130½—Fassing vs. Jameson. 135—De Comean et al. vs. Noack et al. 137—Sturgis vs. Zuterbier. 151—Patterson vs. Bloomer. 152—Irwin et al. vs. Flask, Jr. 155—Meyers vs. Meyers. 156—Ingraham, Recr., vs. Robert. 169—In re. Wheeler. 173—Hinsell vs. Thomas et al. 177—In re. Russel File Co. 180—Banks vs. Croton Nat. Bank. 184—Russel & Irwin Man'f'g Co. vs. Schuchtner. 188—Nicholson vs. Stenton. 193—Anderson vs. Anderson. 201—Lewis vs. Griswold, &c. 210—McIntyre vs. Fitch. 215—Frilio, &c., vs. Jones. 218—Miller et al. vs. Braun et al. 228—Lockwood vs. Lockwood et al. 232—Lippmann vs. Hart et al. 233—Lippmann vs. Hart et al. 237—Bambeyer vs. Bambeyer et al. 241—Corlies vs. Leavitt et al. 245—Housman vs. Van Praag. 259—In re. Wm. T. Ruck, &c. 260—Ferris vs. Aspinwall et al. 273—Schaner vs. Ricker. 276—Bonfort vs. Baruc. 282—Stevens vs. Lipman.

Call No. 284—Ullman vs. Schoeller et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. 2383½—Swift vs. Wylie. 3127—Cohen vs. Kelly. 3475—Goodman vs. Stein et al. 3399—Field et al. vs. Robins. 3339—Ward vs. Cent. Park, N. & E. R. R. Co. 3373—Hart vs. Willis. 3397—Na'l Shoe and Leather B'k of N. Y. vs. Ross. 3441—Denny vs. Havens et al. 3113—Schermerhorn vs. Barnes, &c. 3183—Willick vs. Wood et al. 2827—Sanger vs. Bininger. 3275—Graham et al. vs. Brien. 3445—Best vs. Ludlow et al. 3459—Murphy vs. Geritzen. 3465—Clapp vs. Devlin.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

3534—Dunn vs. Cuddy. 3614—Rintelen vs. Foster. 3514—Tucker et al. vs. Meeks et al. 3632—Tone vs. Doelger. 3604—Willington vs. Smith. 2476—Marston vs. James. 2498—Henschel vs. Wilkins et al. 2460—Brownell vs. Riper. 2580—Reilly vs. Devlin. 2368—Vultee et al. vs. Shaack et al. 2444—Clark et al. vs. Johnson. 2454—McCahill vs. Smith. 2514—Carr et al. vs. Kendall et al. 2590—Brookman et al. vs. Metcalf. 2602—Pomeroy vs. Morris et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—The Equity Calendar will be continued.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos. 135—Williams vs. Daws. —Gourley vs. Broadbent. 147—Gourley vs. McGrath. —Hoyt vs. Doty. 193—Kupler vs. Albeck. 194—Brown vs. Smith. —Kepplier vs. Healy. 195—Walker vs. Wadingham G. & S. M. Co. 196—Laurent vs. Tuct. 185—Shields vs. Bass. 198—Carvalho vs. Skehan. 199—Mittnecht vs. Zorn. 200—Hawley vs. Carroll. 201—Forsyth vs. Quintard. 202—Low vs. Lawton. 203—Williams vs. Sturgis. 204—Keely vs. Evans. 205—O'Donnell vs. Shipman. 206—Sallinger vs. Erie Railroad Company. 207—Horn vs. Wheeler.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

EVIDENCE—DEPOSITION—THE RULE AS TO NOTICE AND PARTIES.

Calvin M. Rutherford, Appellant, vs. John and Robert Geddes et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court:

On the trial of this case in the District Court the libelant procured a decree in his favor mainly upon testimony found in certain depositions offered by him. To the admission of these depositions in evidence the defendants objected, and when the objection was overruled they carried the case by appeal to the Circuit Court. The Circuit Court excluded the depositions, and if the action of that Court was correct in this respect, there can be no doubt that its decree dismissing the libel was the necessary result of the case as it stood on the remaining testimony. The depositions relied on by appellant were properly ruled out, for the reason that they were taken without notice to defendants, in another suit to which defendants were not parties, and in which they had no right or opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses. Nor were defendants in any manner privies to either party in the former suit, in which the depositions had been taken. This alone, it is well settled, is a sufficient reason for their exclusion. But when to this consideration it is added that no reason is shown why the witnesses were not introduced in person, it is quite clear that the Circuit Court was right in rejecting the depositions. The decree of the Court dismissing the libel is, therefore, affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. Thos. Shea.—On Monday evening Shea was arraigned on a charge of distilling whisky without having the necessary license. He carried on the business of a distiller in a small frame building in Seventh-street. He was found guilty and remanded.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Lott.

Anne Lynch vs. P. Campbell, Sheriff.—The plaintiff sued to recover $850 worth of goods seized by defendant by virtue of a decree against her husband.

The defence was that the goods were her property. The jury found a verdict for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

TRIAL OF HUGH COURTNEY FOR THE OUTRAGE OF A LITTLE GIRL—THE CRIMINAL SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON FOR TWENTY YEARS.

One of a large number of cases of outrage perpetrated upon little girls by brutal men, of late, was yesterday tried at the Court of General Sessions before Judge Russel.

In opening the case for the people, Assistant District-Attorney Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., presented to the minds of the Jury the aggravated character of the offence.

The testimony was sickening in its details, and showed the wretch upon trial to be precisely what the physiognomist would have pronounced him—a man of the most depraved nature and debased habits. He was a resident of Hunter's Point, L. I., but worked as a molder in a large foundry in the city, and following up an acquaintanceship formed in the old country, he was in the habit of visiting the Matthews family at their house in Avenue B. On the day in question Courtney called, as he had often done before, and finding the little girl and her younger brother alone in the room, he gave Kate a few pennies and then accomplished his purpose upon her. The physician who examined her, subsequently, said that, in thirty years' practice as a surgeon, he had never seen a case so horrible as this; for, not only was the person of the child shockingly lacerated, but a most deadly disease was communicated to her.

No defence was attempted by the counsel for the prisoner, and the jury promptly returned a verdict of "Guilty." Courtney prayed the judgment might be deferred, in order to allow him time to show good character, but Judge Russel denied the petition, adding that such evidence, even if it could be produced, would not mitigate the punishment deserved by such a monster. The sentence of the Court was that the prisoner be confined in the State Prison at Sing Sing for twenty years.

The demonstrations of approval by the spectators were strongly marked by audible exclamations of "That's right," "The villain should be burned alive, so he should," and similar expressions; and it was found necessary to send a strong guard of officers with him to the Tombs, in order to protect him from the violence of indignant ones who witnessed the trial.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 26, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	12	Barley, bushels	525
Flour, bbls.	9,113	Malt, bushels	1,000
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	427	Pork, bbls	1,120
Cornmeal, bags	865	Cut Meats, pkgs	369
Wheat, bushels	1,779	Lard, pkgs	381
Corn, bushels	720	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,538
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	175
Oats, bushels	1,500	Petroleum, bbls.	3,727

ASHES—Have been quiet and heavy at $8 50@$8 72 for Pots, and $10 75@$11 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet but about steady. We quote: Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 12½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c.@20c., in gold, ℔ lb. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to-day, 127,212 bags.

COTTON—A more active call has been reported to-day, but at drooping prices. The bulk of the business has been for export. Holders met the demand freely. The aggregate sales were 3,500 bales, including 3,100 bales to shippers, 300 bales to spinners and 100 bales to speculators, against receipts of 5,468 bales. The week's exports of Cotton from this port have been 10,624 bales.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	15	15⅛	15½
Good Ordinary	15⅞	15¾	16
Low Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16½
Middling	16¾	17	17⅛
Good Middling	18	18⅛	19

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,598
Receipts last week	22,790
Receipts preceding week	18,410
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	127,178
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	577,092
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	10,624
Exports since Sept. 1	64,375
Exports since Jan. 1	386,089
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	47,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	321,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	127,500
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	170,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very dull market has been for State and Western Flour again to-day. Desirable lots of extra State have been scarce, and quoted about steady. Most other grades have been depressed for sale, and still further pressed in price. The demand has been generally very limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,600 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 75@$8 75; very poor to fair extra State at $9@$9 60; good to choice extra State at $9 65@$10; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 20@$10 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 75@$8 75
Extra State	9 00@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 85@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 20@10 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 00@12 25
Extra Genesee	10 00@12 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 50@15 00

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., at $9 35@$15 for common to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited request at $7@$9 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Corn Meal has been very quiet at $6 15 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $6 50 for Western, and $6 65 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 320 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of only 150 bbls. and sacks at $11 25@$13 50 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate request at $3 90@$4 20, as extremes, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Pending the receipt of fresh supplies the Wheat market has been very dull to-day. Shippers have been holding off for a better assortment. Prices have been essentially unaltered. Sales have been reported of 16,000 bushels, including White Michigan (a small lot of Choice,) at $3 05; Common No. 2 Spring at $2 18; Straight No. 3 Spring at $2 15 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand, chiefly for export, at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported of 62,500 bushels at $1 35@$1 36 for Mixed Western, afloat; closing with $1 35 bid; $1 33@$1 34 for do, in store; $1 37 for yellow Western; per bushel. Small lots of Western Rye changed hands at $1 70 ℔ bushel. Canada West Barley was firm at $1 63@$1 77½ for good to very choice ℔ bushel; sales 11,000 bushels. Barley Malt heavy at $1 40 for Old, and $1 65 for prime New ℔ bushel. Oats less active at about yesterday's closing prices; Western, 79½c.@80½c.; sales 22,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during 48 hours prior to 10:30 A. M. on Monday, Nov. 25, 1867: Henry Fitch, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; E. H. Wolf, Buffalo, wheat; Hiram D. Fox, Buffalo, Wheat; Chas. Edgar, Buffalo, wheat; Wm. J. Phillips, Fort Plain, flour, &c.; Pete Fish, Oswego, barley; E. B. Armstrong, Buffalo, corn and apples; John H. Woods, Oswego, barley; Lucy J. Sweeney, Buffalo, oats; Edward Merry, Oswego, rye, peas and flour; David White, Geneva, wheat; Thos. G. Alvord, Rome, flour, &c.; S. A. Covell, Buffalo, oats; Walter S. Weatherby, Buffalo, corn, &c.; E. O. Seymour, Oswego, barley, &c.; Luan, Buffalo, wheat; Ezra Collins, Oswego, wheat, &c.; Geo. W. Beebe, Buffalo, corn; Anna Harmon, Buffalo, wheat; Wm. Clark, Jr., Buffalo, rye; E. C. Potter, Buffalo, wheat; J. Carley, Buffalo, oats; Pride of the West, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Agnes, Buffalo, wheat; Max B. Richardson, Buffalo, corn; Jerry Small, Buffalo, wheat. It also gave the following statement of the quantity of flour, wheat and barley left at tide-water during the third week in November, in the years 1866 and 1867:

	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	55,000	660,200	360,500	747,400
1867	25,800	713,400	309,900	401,200
	Dec. 26,200	Inc. 53,200	Dec. 50,600	Dec. 346,200

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of November inclusive, during the years 1866 and 1867, was as follows:

	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1866	371,800	5,471,600	24,284,400	5,494,000
1867	388,600	8,659,300	15,288,500	3,422,300
	Inc. 16,400	Inc. 3,187,700	Dec. 8,995,900	Dec. 2,071,700

By reducing the wheat to Flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with corresponding period last year, shows an increase of 654,340 barrels Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of November, in the years indicated:

	1865.	1866.	1867.
Canal opened	May 1.	May 1.	May 6.
Flour barrels	801,500	371,800	388,600
Wheat, bushels	8,651,700	5,471,600	8,659,308
Corn, bushels	16,406,400	24,284,400	15,288,500
Barley, bushels	3,643,600	5,494,000	3,422,300
Oats, bushels	9,389,500	9,154,400	8,191,400
Rye, bushels	974,800	1,215,700	840,400
Malt, bushels	466,700	374,000	372,100
Beef, bbls	9,464	1,400	580
Pork, bbls	15,102	23	899
Bacon, lbs	1,273,100	......	34,400
Butter, lbs	761,400	852,100	536,900
Lard, lbs	1,996,000	107,000	1,235,300
Cheese, lbs	13,760,500	7,172,000	6,243,900
Wool, lbs	571,100	495,400	351,800

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather firmer, but very dull, to-day. Sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $20 75@$20 90, closing at $20 90 cash, also $21 for small lots; $20 50@$21 for Prime Mess, and $18 50@$19 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive at 12½c.@14c. for Hams, and 8½c.@10c. for Shoulders ℔ lb.; sales 120 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive. Lard has been in moderate demand at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 745 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13¼c., ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs continue dull at 8¼c.@8½c. ℔ lb. Beef has been in pretty fair request at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do; sales have been reported of 310 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in limited request; sales 190 tcs., including Prime Mess at $31 50, and India Mess, part at $35. Beef Hams continue in moderate demand at from $25@$28 for poor to prime; sales 245 bbls. Butter is in fair request at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese quite dull at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c.; 42,000 lbs. Stearine at 11¾c.@12¼.; 97,000 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@10½c.; the latter rate for choice yellow Western ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool there were taken 2,850 bales Cotton at ¼d. by rail, and ¼d.@⅜d. by steamer, ℔ lb; 38,000 bushels Corn and Wheat at 8½d.@9d. by sail, and 10d.@10½d. by steamer ℔ bushel; 500 bbls. Alcohol at 6s. ℔ bbl.; 125 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.@32s. 6d. ℔ hhd. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake at 30s.; also, by steamer, 4,000 boxes Cheese at 60s. ℔ ton, and 200 three-quarter Tobacco at 4s. each. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with 3,000 quartens Grain, at 8s. ℔ quarter. For Dublin, direct, a brig, with Grain, at 7s. ℔ quarter.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Tuesday, Nov. 26—Evening.

Consols closed at 94⅛ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenties	70⅛
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88¼
Erie Railway Shares	47

Frankfort, Tuesday, Nov. 26—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 75 7-16 for the issue of 1862.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Nov. 26—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed heavy, but without any change in prices. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	8d.
Middling Orleans	8¼d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

Trade Report—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; the market for goods and yarns is dull and heavy.

Breadstuffs—The market closed heavy. Corn has experienced a further decline of 3d. since the 2 P. M. quotations, New Mixed Western closing at 48s. 3d. Peas firmer at 50s. 6d. Wheat quiet at 16s. 9d. for California White, and 13s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley and Oats unchanged.

Provisions and Produce closed unchanged.

Antwerp, Tuesday, Nov. 26—Evening.

Petroleum—The market closed quiet at 45f. for Standard White.

Havana, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Sugar—No. 10 to 12 D. S. is higher, scarce and in demand, and is quoted at 8¼@8¾ reals ℔ arroba; No. 15 to 20 is dull and nominal. Lard, $15 75@$17 75 ℔ cwt. in tierces, and $18 ℔ cwt. in 25 lb. tins. Tallow, $12@$12 50 ℔ cwt. Bacon, $14 50@$15 ℔ cwt. Salt Hams, $19; Sugar Cured, $22 ℔ cwt. Cheese, $10 ℔ quintal. Flour, $14@$15 ℔ bbl. Potatoes, $4. Cooperage nominal. Freights dull and nothing doing. Exchange on London 14@14½ ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, ½@1 ℔ cent. premium; on New-York currency, firm, 26 ℔ cent. discount. Gold nominal.

[Advertisement.]

Knox's Last Triumph.—The Hatter, Knox, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, has achieved a triumphant success with his latest style of gentlemen's Hat, by the exquisite beauty of the material, its lightness, elegance and becomingness. Indeed, in this respect it is quite remarkable, for it would seem to suit every style of face.

[Advertisement.]

Exposition Universelle.

Prize medal awarded Herring's Patent Champion Safes at Paris. Also, at the World's Fair, London, and World's Fair, New-York. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

On Thanksgiving Day

Be thankful that your lives and property have been spared from the robber and midnight assassin, if your house is not properly protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph.

[Advertisement.]

Thanksgiving festivities are imperfect without Kent's East India Coffee. Sold by all grocers. Beware of imitations. Depot, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

[Advertisement.]

For knowledge in a nutshell, and a nutshell full of knowledge, see the December and Christmas Number of DEMAREST'S YOUNG AMERICA. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

Window Shades and Hollands of all colors. Bray's patent self-acting shade fixtures; best in use. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Piano and Table Covers. 2,000 at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Lace Curtains, Wholesale and Retail, a specialty at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fringe, Cords, Tassels, Gimps and trimmings of all kinds, at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 26—*In steamship Europa, from Glasgow*—Alex. Lamont, John Crawford, Donald Orr, Dr. E. Welling, Enoch Blasdell, Alex. Christian, Jno. A. Christian, James Frake, Chas. McLaren, James McEwen, Robert Green, Miss Mary Shanks, Edward Lyons, Mr. Gillespie, Arch. Reid, Miss Ellen Ross, Robert Young, Mrs. Paterson, Mrs. Dickson, Miss Mary Wilson, Jas. Anderson, Miss Jane Galbreath, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and family, Jas. Graham, James Calville, Mrs. Julia Field.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 00 | Sun sets.... 4 35 | Moon sets.... 6 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 29 | Gov. Island. 9 18 | Hell Gate...10 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 26.

Arrived.

Steamship Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Nov. 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 114 passengers to E. Cunard. Nov. 20, lat. 50 8, lon. 32 46, passed a Cunard steamer, bound E., supposed to be the Tarifa. 21st, lat. 48 12, lon. 41 10, exchanged night signals with an Inman steamship, bound E. 25th, lat. 40 58, lon. 68 20, passed steamship Pennsylvania, for New-York. Same day, lat. 40 52, lon. 68 55, passed steamship City of Cork, hence for Antwerp. The P. was detained off Sandy Hook 4 hours by fog.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans Nov. 19, at 6:30 P. M., and S. W. Pass Bar 20th, at 6:30 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has experienced strong head winds and sea the entire passage.

Steamship Europa, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Nov. 13, Londonderry 14th, with mdse. and 246 passengers to Francis McDonald & Co. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 7 P. M. 25th; was detained 20 hours by fog.

Steamship Pennsylvania, Lewis, Liverpool 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 57 passengers to the National Steamship Co.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, S. C. Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Lipnard.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyons, Savannah Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Empire, Price, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Carroll, Hudgins, Savannah 70 hours, with cotton to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Escort, Flitner, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. to J. & J. Stuart. Has had fine weather on the passage.

Bark J. Cummings, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Hookway, Liverpool 60 ds., with mdse. to C. A. De Wolf.

Bark Frishandel, Hagsmier, of and from Bremen Oct. 8, with mdse. and 511 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Naiad, (Br.,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Isabella, (Br.,) Morgan, Para Oct. 31, with rubber, nuts, &c., to Burdett, Everit & Co.

Brig Brisk, (of St. John, N. B.,) Marshall, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Adela, (Venez.,) Luaratzen, Puerta Cabello 18 ds., with mdse. to Boonen, Graves & Co.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, (of Brookhaven,) Firman, Mayagues, P. R., Nov. 14, with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Scranton, Courderrey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Lavinia Jane, Conlan, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Charles Thompson, Lind, Para Oct. 31, with rubber, nuts, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeve, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. T. Brainerd, Dickinson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Gloucester, Hodges, Rondout, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. C. M. Baxter, Jerome, Philadelphia, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Rondout, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Jane, Hawkline, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Warren, Mayar, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Natt, Chase, Elizabethport, with coal for New-London.

Schr. Stratton, Purdy, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. John P. Collins, Mapes, Newburgh, for New-Haven.

Schr. Charles Trefethen, Elizabethport, with coal for Taunton.

Schr. R. Burley, Phillips, Elizabethport, with coal for Taunton.

Schr. Damon, Johnson, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Connecticut, Stephenson, Elizabethport, with iron for Mott Haven.

Schr. Walter Cummings, Heath, Elizabethport, with coal for Haverstraw.

Schr. John Compton, Childs, Elizabethport, with coal for Dighton.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Hart, Providence.

Schr. R. J. A. Mead, Rider, Taunton.

Schr. Bigly, Horton, Providence.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Baker, Nantucket.

Schr. Senator, Eaton, Roslyn.

Schr. T. Jackson, Vertin, Roslyn.

Schr. Richard, York, Stonington.

Schr. Christiana, Clark, Nantucket.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Pawtucket.

Schr. D. S. Dean, Bank, Taunton.

Schr. Lady Jane, Scofield, Elizabethport, with iron.

Schr. Clarabel, Sturgess, Boston.

Schr. Kate J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven.

Schr. J. K. Polk, Bulkley, Westport, Conn.

Schr. Plowboy, Elliott, Boston.

Schr. G. C. Burrett, Burrett, Bridgeport.

Schr. Lockwood, Lockwood, Oyster Bay.

Schr. Helen, Beress, Bridgeport.

Schr. Belle, Howe, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-Haven.

Schr. Clark, Clark, Middletown, Conn.

Schr. M. Merriman, Bellow, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Emma A. Fox, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Lucy Hull, Chase, Stonington.

Schr. Native, Dehart, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. David Sprague, Small, Whitestone.

Schr. Mary Vankirk, Daniels, Pawtucket.

Schr. Zach. Lynch, Derby, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sea Bird, Petit, Woodbridge, for Fall River.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Etta M. Story, Small, New-Bedford.

Schr. Maria, Nash, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Kalmar, Lambert, South Amboy, for Portland.

Schr. Franconia, Truerly, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Belle Boston, Hawes, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mary, Halor, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, W., light and hazy.

Below.

Ship Richard Robinson, 40 ds. from Liverpool.

Ship Albert Gallatin, from Liverpool.

Ship Valparaiso, Leach, Leghorn Oct. 17.

Bark Johanne Marie.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 26—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; bark Lemuel, from Malaga; schr. Transfer, from Jacmel.

Also arr. ship Akbar, from Calcutta; bark Young Turk, from Malaga; schr. Fawn, from Port-au-Prince.

Below—Ship Alice Ball, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 23—Arr. brig Wm. Creevy, Halsey, Mobile, with cotton for Providence, R. I.; schr. Annawan, Honduras, with fruit for Baltimore, in charge of acting master Butler, from Key West, where the Captain was left sick.

The following vessels are in the Reads, wind bound, loaded with wood for New-York: Schrs. Napoleon, John R. Franklin, Spray, John Collins.

The steamer Empire, Price, from Georgetown, with corn and flour for New-York, put into the Roads last night in a dense fog, and sailed at 10 A. M. for her destination.

The pilot-boat reports the bark Undine, which sailed some days ago for Baltimore, at anchor off the Horse-shoe, a few miles out, wind bound.

It has been very foggy and calm for the past 3 ds. Wind easterly.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 22—Arr. schrs. Lewis H. Smith, from Baltimore; Castilian, New-York, for Boston; James A. Crooker, do. for Bath; Mary Ella, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia; Geo. F. Cole, George's Island, for Boston; C. C. Davis, New-York, for Nantucket.

24th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Champion, Philadelphia, for Boston, and sailed for Edgartown; Capella, (Br.,) Dorchester, N. B., for New-York; reports that on the 16th, in a strong S. E. blow, 45 miles S. W. of Matinicus, lost foremast-head and maintopmast, and split foresail; will be able to proceed to New-York.

Sld. schr. Senator.

Remaining in port, schrs. James A. Crooker, L. H. Smith, C. C. Davis, L. S. Levering, Carrie Walker, M. D. Cramner.

24th, P. M.—Arr. schrs. R. S. Newcomb, Cread, Goodspeed, Wellfleet, for Providence; Peerless, Young, do. for New-York.

Sld. schr. Capella.

25th, A. M.—Arr. P. L. Whitney, Rich; Charles F. Mayo, Rich; Annie S. Freeman, M. E. Snow, Provincetown, for Virginia; Maria Webster, Jenkins, Wellfleet, for Rappahannock, Va.; Highland Chief, Freeman, Provincetown, for New-York.

Thick fog and calm.

Spoken, &c.

M. Crowell—brig, from Boston for Aspinwall, 5 days out, Nov. 3, lat. 32 28, lon. 68 4.

Tonawanda—ship, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Nov. 24, lat. 44, lon. 69 30.

Foreign Ports.

Havana, Nov. 26—Arr. brigs Owen and Havana, from New-York; bark Brunswick, from Cardiff; steamer Rapidan, from New-Orleans.

Sld. brig Phœnix, for Mobile; schr. Brooks, for New-York.

Sld. from Cardenas, brig Cole, for New-York.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Nov. 14, schr. R. C. Lane, for New-York in 10 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

Southampton, Nov. 26—Noon.—The steamship Hermann, Capt. Wincke, from New-York on the 14th inst., arrived here at 12 o'clock last night en route to Hamburg.

Londonderry, Nov. 26—Noon.—The steamship Peruvian, Capt. Ballantine, from Quebec, has arrived here on her way to Liverpool.

London, Nov. 26—2 P. M.—The London and New-York line's steamship Atlanta, Capt. Pinkham, which left New-York Nov. 6, arrived in the Thames to-day.

WILL THE PEOPLE UNITE IN ERECTING A NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR OUR DISABLED SOLDIERS?

The National Government having failed to provide a home for the crippled veterans, it becomes the duty of the American people to unite in erecting an institution which will afford the Soldiers a home and be an honor to our country.

"Let us each devote but a single dollar and this Asylum will afford the Disabled Soldier a home, and our country be honored by the noble institution." Circulars free. Address

GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
No. 546 Broadway, New-York.

SPECIALTIES
IN
WINTER CLOTHING.

Melton and Whitney Overcoats	$15
Walking Jackets	10
Full Suits	18

Determined to lead the market in the matter of PRICES as well as STYLES, we call attention to the above list of SPECIALTIES in NEW GOODS now on hand, and in process of manufacture.

DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,

WOOD & WARING,
NO. 98 BOWERY.
OVERCOATS,
12 TO 30 DOLLARS.
BOYS' OVERCOATS,
4 TO 15 DOLLARS.
ENTIRE NEW STOCK.
WOOD AND WARING, CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NO. 98 BOWERY.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

GREAT SALE
OF
CLOTHING,
AT
RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 FULTON-ST.
AN IMMENSE STOCK FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER,
NO. 401 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WALKER,
Respectfully dedicated to the mercantile community.
The opening of this establishment is unavoidably postponed to FRIDAY, 29th of November, when it will be respectfully tendered for the transaction of business.
J. P. DAVIES.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 661, Nov. 26, 1867.
63, 38, 67, 65, 7, 56, 53, 62, 31, 41, 73, 1, 8, 70, 4
KENTUCKY—Class No. 662, Nov. 26, 1867.
7, 15, 57, 66, 16, 48, 9, 55, 67, 52, 60, 12, 61
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 585, Nov. 26, 1867.
54, 67, 29, 73, 25, 6, 21, 65, 9, 20, 43, 28, 5, 68.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class, No. 586, Nov. 26, 1867.
43, 11, 50, 66, 17, 34, 28, 63, 23, 68, 14, 48, 53.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

NATIONAL LOTTERY OF MADRID, SPAIN.—Extraordinary celebration on Dec. 23, 1867. $1,750,000 in gold drawn. No smaller prize than $100. One prize in every seven tickets. Prizes cashed and information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway, and No. 153 Fulton-st.